

JPRS 77446

24 February 1981

East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 2098

FBIS

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CONTENTS

HUNGARY

Hetenyi Explains 1981 Economic Regulations (Istvan Hetenyi; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 1 Jan 81).....	1
Realization of Manpower Management Goals Viewed (Zoltan Filiposky; FIGYELO, 17 Dec 80).....	7
Food Industry's Greater Tasks in Coming 5-Year Period Defined (Ervin Zeuffa; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, Jan 81).....	9
Measures for Promoting Energy Conservation Discussed (Tibor Flanek; NEPSZAVA, 12 Dec 80).....	22

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Budget for 1981 (SLUZBENI LIST SRPJ, 31 Dec 80).....	26
Farm Problems Assessed at Food Conference (Scepan Rabremovic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 21 Dec 80)...	108

HETENYI EXPLAINS 1981 ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

Budapest NAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance: "Economic Regulation for 1981"]

[Text] The year just ended, 1980, not only marked the start of a new decade but, in economic policy, it was also an important year of a new action program based on the experience of the preceding decade.

In December 1978, the NSZMP Central Committee adopted an important resolution for restoring economic equilibrium, for improving the Hungarian economy's international adaptability and competitiveness. In the wake of this resolution, we set new trends to reinforce the intensive characteristics of development, which also means that we are responding to the challenge stemming from the capitalist world economy's serious contradictions and disturbances in the 1970s. The party and government formulated accordingly the rate of economic growth, the economy's principal proportions, and economic regulation. Pursuant to the resolution, economic equilibrium improved somewhat already in 1979, and this trend continued in 1980.

Although promising, the results are merely preliminary: during the past two years the qualitative elements of economic growth--efficiency, a modern product structure, economization, and the improvement of product quality--have not become by far the dominant characteristics of management at every enterprise and institution. Considering the nature and direction of the process of change, however, the NSZMP Central Committee justifiably established on 2 December 1980, in its review of the economy's performance last year, that the economy was developing in accordance with the economic-policy requirements formulated in the plan. Besides purposeful and more-responsible political work and day-to-day management, also the economic regulators for 1980 played an important role in this.

In 1980, as we very well know, economic regulation underwent profound changes. The organizing principles of the changes can be summed up as follows: regulation must make clear that the conditions of growth have become more difficult; that emphasis has shifted to the qualitative elements of

economic growth; and that the key task is to expand economical and competitive export. Of decisive importance in asserting these requirements was the creation of an industrial producer price system that reflects international value judgments. As a logical consequence of the preceding, we set above the financial regulators the requirement that the gap between sound value judgments and the economic units' self-interest must be narrowed, and the circle of exceptional benefits and transfers of revenue must be reduced significantly, so that the benefits will serve the expansion of economical production, and not the conservation of uneconomical production.

Modification of economic regulation has unquestionably proven sound, because the balance between the production and expenditure of national income improved at a slower rate of economic growth, and economic regulation has contributed to a large extent toward the improvement of external economic equilibrium and toward the adoption of a cost-conscious approach to management. The regulators suitably served the objective of maintaining the standard of living, while investment activity declined. Manpower management also improved in 1980: the demand for manpower became more moderate, and the incentive role of wages was reinforced.

Today, of course, it is still too early to evaluate comprehensively the effects of the economic regulators' modifications in 1980, because in enterprise management these modifications triggered processes of several years' duration. Actually the regulators formed the framework of economic activity under the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and from this point of view the past year may be regarded as a "warm-up" period.

Pricing Principles Have Proven Suitable

It is common knowledge that prices are the most general economic regulators. The price mechanism introduced at the start of last year was an important stage in the development of our price system, partially because there had not been such a comprehensive price reform since 1968, and partially because not merely the prices changed, but also the fundamental principles of pricing and of the continuous development of prices. The essence of the modification was that international prices were assigned a much greater role than previously in the pricing of the overwhelming majority of industrial products. In the so-called competitive sectors of industry that are suitable for foreign trade, the prices attained on convertible-currency markets became the basis for setting the domestic prices. This mode of determining industrial producer prices applies to about 75 percent of the total volume of industrial products.

The experience of a single year is still inadequate to draw long-range conclusions: already because fixed prices still applied in the first quarter, and also because of the many uncertainties in conjunction with the introduction of the new prices. However, it can be established without doubt that pricing based on international prices conforms to the economic-policy directions that center on more-economical and more-effective management and wish to compel the economic units to become more competitive internationally.

The practice to date with new pricing has revealed also certain shortcomings that stemmed from inexperience and occasionally from trickery. The principles of pricing did not always assert themselves with sufficient consistency. The efforts to exploit these shortcomings for the purpose of diverting the prices from competitive prices back to cost prices are nevertheless unacceptable. The profit incentive can be realistic only in a price system that meets the requirements of competition.

An Active Exchange-Rate Policy

The new price system and price mechanism were combined with an active exchange-rate policy whose requirements are as follows: improvement of external economic equilibrium, increase of the efficiency of exports, encouragement of the production structure's transformation, and protection of the value of the currency.

In the course of implementing our exchange-rate policy we reduced from time to time the forint's commercial exchange rate in relation to foreign currencies; in other words, the forint underwent a nominal upward revaluation. In this way the effects of international price movements were dampened when they made themselves felt in our economy, and we attained some measure of protection from foreign inflation. This policy also encouraged the enterprises to export, which in itself is no insignificant result.

The changing exchange rate was something new for the enterprises. Some enterprises felt that revaluation was reducing their profitability. But if in future the enterprises take into account also the effects of foreign money markets and protect themselves with exchange-rate insurance coverage obtained from the State Insurance Enterprise, then they can alleviate the unfavorable impact of upward revaluation. The main remedy, of course, is to produce better products and shorten the lead time, i.e., to increase the proceeds from sales through better work.

A debate is still going on regarding what kind of exchange-rate policy we should pursue. An exchange-policy of upward revaluation does not make export more expensive if the rate of upward revaluation offsets the difference between the rates of change of the international prices and domestic prices. However, preservation of the currency's relative stability is of basic importance to us. A certain depreciation of the currency is unavoidable also in Hungary, but its extent must be kept within plan-conforming limits. The active exchange-rate policy that we pursued in the past as well serves this purpose.

Regulation of Incomes

Income regulation in our economy serves the plan-conforming distribution of national income. Its objective must be realized in such a way that it will simultaneously encourage also the improvement of efficiency. The purpose of the modifications in 1980 was that the production and domestic use of national income, the proportions of consumption and accumulation, provide the

foundation for our policy of equilibrium and ensure the conditions for maintaining the standard of living. Besides the requirement of regulating purchasing power, it was also important that, through a differentiation of incomes, the more efficient enterprises be placed in a more favorable situation, and that the output of unprofitable products be curtailed.

At the time when the new regulators were introduced, many enterprises felt that the reduction of their incomes would limit their possibilities, that they would be unable to preserve the undisturbed continuity of their economic activity and to achieve their objectives.

The information to date indicates that even though a significant proportion of our objectives has been achieved through income regulation, the enterprises' total income did not decline in 1980. As a result, and despite the lower production level, profit will be higher than planned and will attain last year's level. The profit rate in relation to capital and wages will foreseeably be about 9 percent, in contrast with the 7 percent planned.

The fact that the producer price level is about 20 percent higher than in 1979, and higher than planned, played a role in the development of enterprise incomes. Besides the better work of the enterprises, this reflects also the occasional application of higher domestic producer prices than was permissible. However, the higher-than-planned profit rate is characteristic not of the competitive sectors, but mostly of (domestic) trade and other service sectors where pricing may be based on cost, as before. We did not let the adverse effects of this situation influence the consumer price level.

The dispersion of profit among sectors shows that profit is declining in engineering and the construction industry, for example, but it will be higher than last year in transport, communication, and in the food industry. The higher profit in the food industry is not solely the result of better work in that industry: favorable conditions on foreign markets, and the preferences provided for the food industry also played a role in this.

Thus price regulation and income regulation did not fully assert the requirement that profit must always reflect efficiency. On the whole, however, our system of subsidies and revenue withdrawal developed significantly, but we must continue to work on its simplification, and on its gradual further curtailment over a period of several years, as announced in 1980.

Investment Equilibrium Has Improved

Investment activity was one of the sorest points of the economy in the 1970s. The shortages on the investment market and the shortcomings of the investment process are generally known. The purpose of modifying the regulators, in coordination with other measures, was to make investment activity more concentrated, with emphasis on expanding product allocations for competitive export, and to improve efficiency. We were able to achieve some success in this respect in 1980. Harmony between the volume of investments and national income improved, while the efficiency of investments

rose and the shortages on the investment market subsided noticeably. These promising results must be stabilized through the further concentration of state investments and by encouraging enterprise investments that serve to expand the production of competitive products and offer a short payoff period.

Significant reserves still remain, however, in accelerating the realization of investments, because in 1980 the desirable construction time actually was exceeded by several months.

Now, in the new year, the economy's management and regulation--including also credit policy--must strive to retain the priority of economical export-expansion investments financed with an ever greater share of enterprise resources, to improve our ability to compete internationally, by modernizing our product structure. We must encourage investments that improve the efficiency of using energy and raw materials, in general investments that have short payoff periods and are in the nature of reconstruction projects, or investments that reinforce the supplier industries.

Corrections

Regulation has certain relatively stable elements--for example, the taxation of profit, the investment preferences, and income regulation--whose decisive features are generally valid for several years. But other regulators are able to exert their effect only through rapid adjustment and variability. Here we may include, for example, the exchange rate and most prices.

Within the limits provided by the changing conditions, the economy's management is striving for relative stability of regulation. This is why the regulators' modification in 1980 preceded the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In view of the favorable experience with the modification of the regulators, comprehensive changes of the regulators are not necessary at present, merely their supplementation and correction. The directions of these corrections are as follows: adjustment of purchasing power to the planned distribution of national income, and reduction of the exceptions to the regulators. The rates of the individual financial regulators will change accordingly.

In the occasional modification of the financial regulators we always consider whether the given regulator will encourage sound action. For 1981, for example, the change that increases the enterprises' municipal and community development tax from 10 to 15 percent of profit provides additional revenue for the councils, partially compensates for the dropout of revenue due to the abolition of the capital use charge and salary tax, and encourages more-responsible economic activity.

The system of allocations to the technical development fund, introduced on a limited basis earlier, will become generally applicable in 1981. Simultaneously the centralized portion of the technical development fund will be reduced, and thus a greater share will remain available for the enterprises.

The Hungarian National Bank's interest rates will increase on average by one percentage point, and from this we expect that the bank will be able to be more selective in approving applications for investment credit, in accordance with the profitability of the investment projects. Several other measures that provide state aid in the form of credits at favorable interest rates and terms also serve to make investment more effective.

The government's decision to raise the floor of wage rates by 8 percent, and the ceiling by 25 percent, does not directly affect the distribution of national income, but it does create conditions that better meet the requirements of efficiency. There will be wider opportunity to differentiate wages in accordance with the quality of the work performed.

The enterprises are familiar with these changes, because the changes were published two months ago, in the interest of better-substantiated planning. Now the enterprises' task is to purposefully avail themselves of the opportunities provided by regulation, and to prepare their plans accordingly. The conditions of enterprise planning are favorable because in the coming months the enterprises will be completing the elaboration of their five-year plans, and this provides sufficient perspective for defining the tasks of economic activity in 1981. But the enterprises must set their intermediate-range plans so that these plans will be substantiated also by the results of economic activity in 1981. After all, a long-range plan is a useful tool to management only if the conditions for its implementation are supported by current economic activity and by the results anticipated in the near future.

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REALIZATION OF MANPOWER MANAGEMENT GOALS VIEWED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 51, 17 Dec 80 p 17

[Article by Zoltan Filipcsky, chief of main department at the Ministry of Labor: "Adjusting to Production's Demand for Labor"]

[Text] With reference to the interview, "Strategy or a Necessary Step," which appeared in the Figyelo's 1980/43 issue, we find it justified to make some short comments about the 1980 national economic and enterprise plans regarding employment and the labor force, and about labor trends expected this year.

According to calculations that were the basis of the 1980 national economic plan, the labor force in the socialist sector will decrease by about 10,000 (.2 percent). Within this, because of a more moderate increase in production, a .6 percent decrease in the labor force is projected in the financial branches and, as a result of an increased demand for labor in supply areas, a 1.4 percent labor force increase is projected.

As a result of a larger-than-planned increase in production and other output, and a decrease of output in industry and construction, the labor force employed will probably decrease more than expected. The labor force in the financial branches was 70,000 (1.7 to 1.8 percent) short of last year's. In the non-financial branches, the labor force is expected to increase according to plans. As a result of the total labor force in both the financial and non-financial branches, the socialist sector's average labor force on the national level is expected to decrease by about 35,000 or 1 to 1.1 percent--as opposed to the planned minimal decrease.

The index of work efficiency, measured in the traditional way, i.e., on the basis of the constant value of per capita production, will only increase moderately in industry--less than planned.

In evaluating these processes, the question may be, on the one hand, what role conscientious and more efficient labor management and other factors (e.g., production) play in them and, on the other hand, to what extent the direction of these processes corresponds to the plan's objectives.

It is already apparent from the preceding that manpower reductions originate primarily from the smaller-than-planned increase in production, turnover and other outputs, the decrease in production in industry and construction, and, only partly,

from the predetermined efforts in manpower reductions. Even so, it is a positive sign that the enterprises made some efforts to adjust their manpower to production requirements. We must also point out, however, that this process was stimulated also by a stricter regulatory system, a wider use of wage controls, and the attitude of the regulatory authorities. As a result, the attitude of enterprise executives has also changed. This is corroborated by the fact that several enterprises cut their staff, although the increase of their production is significantly higher than the branch's average, approaching the level of previous years. Thus there has been an improvement in enterprise attitude and in more conscientious labor management, even if it is not enough.

Favorable tendencies of recent years in the area of employment and labor management continued in 1980. Demand for labor decreased in the entire country—even in Budapest. The balance between the size of the labor force and employment has improved. This is not contradicted by the fact that despite decreasing demand there is still a labor shortage in a few special branches and professions, mainly in the capital city and mainly in the services, e.g., food retailing and the dry cleaning industry.

We believe that, on the basis of the above, it is clear to everyone that the improvement mentioned has not yet led to an overall balance in the labor situation structurally and regionally. Labor shortages and labor surpluses continue to exist side-by-side both on the national economic, branch and specialized branch levels, and at a significant number of enterprises.

The fact that there were no problems in employment, means that the plan's goals were achieved. Not so the fact that, in few effected and limited professions (in those, for example, which János Timar mentioned in the interview), employment in one's own field has become more difficult, albeit not impossible.

Work productivity, on the other hand, is not very satisfactory. Although, if we examine productivity not in the traditional way, i.e., based on the gross value of production at constant prices, but based on another index, which better reflects changes in efficiency (e.g., that of added value), the picture would be more favorable. In evaluating a change in efficiency, we must also consider, regardless of the method of evaluation, that there are two basic factors that affect industrial and construction efficiency:

- measures in technical development, labor organization, labor management etc.;
- changes in production.

As it is well known, production in industry and construction has fallen, negatively affecting productivity. This effect could have been significantly lessened by measures in organization, labor and time management, manpower reductions etc., but these measures were not taken everywhere.

The enterprises, in view of decreased production, would be able to further decrease their manpower, but they consider their present economic situation temporary and are confident that more orders are going to come in. This is why they will not lay-off their unneeded personnel.

FOOD INDUSTRY'S CHIEF TASKS IN COMING 5-YEAR PERIOD DEFINED

Budapest TASSADALZS — (E in Hungarian No 1, Jan 81 pp 19-20)

[Article by Ervin Farkas, MSZMP Central Committee department head: "The Development of Our Food Production in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Period"]

[Text] The social, economic and political estimate of agriculture and food production is favorable. Despite some shortages the populace considers food supply satisfactory. The Central Committee of our party, at its 15 March 1978 session, and the 17th congress evaluated the achievements with recognition. It also took a stand for the further stressed development of agriculture.¹ The foundation for this is given by the favorable natural conditions, the expertise of those working here, their production experience, the large-scale background which has been built up and the level achieved.

The favorable judgment is flattering but it also encourages those working in the branch to make greater efforts. We must define our tasks according to the congress resolution, starting from the real situation. It is thus justified to take account of where we are, what our possibilities and tasks are. I would like to stress a few themes held to be important.

The Goal of Development

The goal of the development of food production is to lay the foundations for balanced internal supply and to increase export in an economical way.

By estimating the expected consumption it can be determined that the level of our supply—primarily the quantity of foodstuffs—is satisfactory. But there is still much to do in the interest of balanced supply. Before all else we must improve the quality of products, further expand variety and, in cooperation with trade, make the distribution of goods more even in space and time. The latter is a difficult task especially in the case of foods which spoil quickly. But it must be done because a high quality supply of goods can do much to improve our life circumstances even with an unchanged or slowly rising income level.

It is also desirable, indeed necessary, to quantitatively increase the export goods base. As is well known, foodstuffs play an important role in international trade and their significance is constantly increasing. We should also better exploit our favorable natural possibilities. At the same time it can be

established that competition is sharpening in this area also; the requirements are increasing on the markets which can be taken into account realistically. Hungarian food export has a good reputation. But to hold our present position and expand our markets we must increase our competitiveness.

Increasing competitiveness is a complex task. It is increasingly evident that in addition to selling our traditional export articles we must expand the list of products intended for export. Great attention must be turned to offering products which represent a small volume but satisfy special demand, to packaging which meets the desires of customers and, before all else, to the faultless and even quality of products. In general we must adapt better to the needs of the customers. The exporters of other countries are also trying to meet these demands. Active foreign trade work, flexible adaptation to cyclic demand and reliable, punctual delivery are of crucial significance in the sharpened competition situation. We must compete in this area also if we want to carry out the tasks standing before the food economy.

Competitiveness, Economicalness, Efficiency

Economicalness is an essential element of competitiveness. Increasing this is one of the most important and at the same time most difficult tasks. So we must deal with this theme separately.

The last two decades have been characterized primarily by quantitative growth in production and only in recent years did the effort to develop efficiency come to the fore. Accepting the justice of the criticism in connection with this, it is also necessary to cast light on a few methodological problems because--in my opinion--without taking these into consideration we cannot realistically designate either the task or the path leading to the goal.

In recent times we have been increasingly measuring our achievements by the international front rank and not only in reference to our earlier performance. This approach is correct in the case of agriculture and the food industry too, especially if we consider that in the future we want to export a larger part of our extra production. Most frequently we make the comparison on the basis of so-called world market prices and in general we mean the world market price by the foreign trade prices we realize. There is no disputing that the economicalness of export is defined basically by the relationship of the price income obtained and total expenditures. This relationship--especially with balanced trade--could be primary in decisions connected with export. How to judge the efficiency of production is another question.

It is well known that we sell a large part of our foodstuffs on the markets of countries belonging to the EEC. It is also well known that these markets are protected by discriminative measures (import quotas, price equalization, etc.). As a result the producers price within the Common Market is higher than our export price. It must be emphasized that this is not market competition; it is not the customer evaluating our products; rather, our prices are forced down by artificial intervention.

Of course it could be noted also that consumers prices for foodstuffs and producers prices for agriculture are kept unrealistically high in the Common Market by the restrictive measures. The striving for a higher price level is a fact. But we have no reason to suppose that their purpose is to increase the cost of living or to increase agricultural incomes unnecessarily. The protective measures are needed simply because without them a significant number of the agricultural producers could not compete with outsiders.

I think that this interrelationship is thought provoking. Even more worthy of attention, however, is the fact that in addition to limiting competition there is significant support for production. One respected western journal² evaluates it positively that in Hungary there is an effort to moderate state supports (in connection with the increase in consumers prices for foodstuffs). There really are advantages to decreasing supports. But it is worthy of consideration that in general countries with developed agricultures--and not only the states in the EEC--support their agricultures at a specific rate 1.5 to 2 times higher than Hungary.³ Since it is difficult to imagine a syphoning off of superfluous income, because of the sharp internal debates, we must hypothesize that the acceptable producers income level can be achieved in these countries only if, with the limits on imports, production is supported from central resources.

So our agricultural production and foodstuffs export must struggle with import limiting measures and with producers put in a more favorable position with greater supports. It is obvious that the sale price which can be achieved with all this does not reflect the efficiency of domestic production as measured by an international standard but rather only the given market conditions.

To a certain extent the situation is similar even in the case of goods shipped to socialist countries. According to the CEMA price principle the so-called main market prices serve as a basis for price formation, and for foodstuffs these are generally the western European prices.

Taking all this into consideration it can be said that it is correct to evaluate primarily the economicalness of export by use of the foreign trade prices obtained but the level (efficiency) of foodstuffs production cannot be realistically judged on this basis. This is supported by the fact that a comparison of natural indexes reflects a more favorable position than does an analysis done with the realized foreign trade prices. Naturally improving the economicalness of export is indispensable in the interest of increasing competitiveness; this means raising our sales prices or reducing specific costs. We must compete even with disadvantageous external conditions. And we can.

The development of the past two decades created or laid the foundations for conditions for an economical increase in yields in many areas. These possibilities must be exploited consistently. At the national and enterprise level alike it must be decided what is worth while and to what extent. Where our conditions are good our efforts must be stepped up. But if we have no real chance for a considerable improvement of economicalness then we must reconsider production of the given product for export.

Accommodation to the increasing requirements is greatly aided by a regulation system which is less limiting and stimulates primarily in a positive direction. Even taking this into consideration a further tightening of economic conditions may be necessary. But in regard to central measures one must always ask whether the strain is realistic. We cannot expect from our own agriculture and food industry better efficiency than the international front line.

A good background and a reliable basis in principle for solving our tasks is given by the agricultural policy followed for two decades and proven in practice, a policy for which the 12th congress of the MSZMP again took a stand. It is crucial that we apply the principles formulated in the already cited resolution of the Central Committee consistently but flexibly in harmony with the requirements of practice.

Production Tasks

In the course of working out the Sixth Five-Year Plan it became clear that the center of gravity for the development of agriculture would continue to be grain production and the meat production based on it. It was also decided, after debate, that the development of crop production and animal husbandry were both necessary. But the possible magnitude of this lag behind the rate achieved in the present plan period.

Crop production is in a more favorable position in regard to the economicalness of export and the efficiency of total expenditure. The results achieved in wheat and corn production are especially valuable. Taking into consideration the smaller specific assets need for development also the planners prescribed a swifter increase in crop production--about 3 percent per year. According to the experts this can be achieved. It must be emphasized, however, that carrying out the task will require great efforts and well organized work. We have not yet achieved such results in crop production as a 5-year average. (The performance of the successful plan period now ending is two-thirds what is prescribed.) The magnitude of the task is indicated by the fact that we must harvest 5 tons per hectare of wheat and 6 tons per hectare of corn. It will not be easy even to stabilize yields at this level. International statistical data show that the general phenomenon is yield averages which vary by 0.5-1 tons annually. It follows from this that great care must be turned to every branch of crop production and we must increase yields for virtually every more important crop with the exception of vegetables.

The task is apparently smaller in animal husbandry where the planners reckon with an annual increase of less than 2 percent. This hardly exceeds 50 percent of the present figure. This does not involve cutting back in animal husbandry. Production must be increased to the maximum degree possible. But this maximum is smaller than we are used to because of the limited capacity expansion. In the calculations we had to reckon with the fact that during the Fifth Five-Year Plan the construction of animal shelter units lagged behind the prescription while stocks--with the exception of cattle--increased more quickly. Thus a further increase must be based on better work, shorter fattening times and less mortality.

Putting together the data for the two chief branches it can be established that the production of agriculture must be increased by an average of about 2.1 percent

per year. This is less than we achieved in the past 10-15 years but even so would count as a good achievement by international standards.

There are many important conditions for fulfillment of the plan. In this regard I would like to emphasize that the production of each sector is needed to achieve our goals. In accordance with the agricultural policy of the MSSR, "We will develop all food production in a coordinated way, based on the state farms and the producer cooperatives but also making use of the possibilities of the household plots and auxiliary farms."⁶ Naturally the production of the large farm is crucial now, as it has been. But if we can increase the production of the small producers by more than one percent per year then the plan could be overfulfilled also. There are reserves in this sector especially in slaughter hog production, in the raising of small animals and in vegetable and fruit production. It would be good to exploit this on a broad social base and on the organizing work of enterprises and cooperatives.

The increase in food industry production will continue to exceed that of agriculture but the prescribed 3.2 percent is slower than the earlier pace. According to the plan calculations the food industry will be capable of processing the products of agriculture even so.

One can expect sharply differentiated development in the food industry in accordance with needs and possibilities. The increase in production prescribed for the 5 years varies from 5 to 80 percent for the various branches. For example, because of new large capacity being put into operation the vegetable oil industry and the alcohol industry (liquid sugar manufacture) will increase production to a large degree. The industries processing animal products developed quickly during the Fifth Five-Year Plan so the growth prescribed in them is around the average. The volume of production will hardly change in the sugar industry and the sweets industry.

Capacity in harmony with primary material production, expanding variety and improving the quality of products are tasks of almost equal weight in the food industry.

Expanding variety is one of the conditions for the competitiveness of our export and it is also important in the interest of raising the level of domestic supply. The introduction of each new successful product improves social public feeling in a wide circle. Special attention must be turned to satisfying special needs (specialties, diet and diabetic preparations). It must be noted, however, that this is not the task of the industry alone. Frequently the greatest obstacle to expanding variety is that trade cannot follow the expansion of the product scale. There are also things to be done in regulation: the path to the introduction of new products is so thorny and bureaucratic that the enterprises are frightened off from taking the initiative.

Improving quality is a general need for all production. Still we can say that this aspiration has not yet become a need for producers. The average level in foodstuffs production is good but the acquiescence in mediocrity and occasional quality faults is a problem. Much of our moral and material harm derive from

this. The complaints of domestic consumers are linked primarily to quality, and unfortunately we also lose foreign market opportunities because of quality which is poorer than desired. Frequently the unsatisfactory quality leads to waste because some of the products are thrown away. So changing this situation is an urgent task.

Here we must mention packaging, which has an important role in preserving quality and in the external appearance of the product. The "dressing up" of the goods influences to a large degree the decision of the customer and the competitiveness of the product so for years the food industry has been trying to raise the level. Unfortunately domestic industry is not aiding this effort enough; frequently the technical level and external appearance of our packaging materials are below the international level. The consequence of this is that the competitiveness of our products decreases or we must use expensive imported materials, which harms the economicalness of export.

Modern packaging is very important but it can be increasingly experienced that the cost of careful packaging reaches the value of the product inside, which increases production costs and the price. There is no doubt that everyone prefers to buy prettier goods. But it is not certain that they want to (or can) pay for the extra cost. The importance of this problem will increase in the years ahead--as a result of the expected differentiation in the incomes of the populace. In my opinion it would be correct to market products of the same quality in small and large packages of varying quality (luxurious and simple).

Increasing the Productivity of the Land

According to the congress resolution, "We must ensure the protection and rational use of the bases for production--before all else the land and forests."⁵ Many have already noted in many places how significant the protection and rational use of producing land are. There have been many measures in the interest of protecting the land but their results are appearing slowly in practice. Broad work organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences--the survey of agro-ecological potential--has called special attention to rational use of land.⁶ In the interest of avoiding repetition I want to deal here only with a few problems of productivity.

The soil conditions on a significant part of the territory of the country are such that the producing area needs improvement. According to the surveys there is need for some sort of melioration work on about 3 million hectares, costing more than 50 billion forints. The methods have been developed and the technical tools are available. According to experience productivity improves to a great extent in the wake of complex meliorative intervention and the expenditures are repaid. And there is great need for it too. But however favorable its effect our material situation does not make possible any considerable acceleration of the work done thus far. So it is of great significance that there be melioration primarily where one can expect the greatest results from the investment. This requirement is met first of all by the areas of the Great Plain which have good productivity but which have been damaged by internal waters. There should be put at the top of the list--even if this is difficult because of other just requirements. From the other side one must also consider that melioration work should be done as soon as possible on those areas where the present state of affairs could lead to further deterioration of the soils.

It can be seen from the confrontation of these two requirements that the most favorable use of the narrow frameworks will require great circumspection and understanding. In addition it must be emphasized that the behavior of the farms using the area can greatly increase or decrease the effectiveness of melioration. In most cases there is also need for a change in production structure or method of cultivation so that the conditions which have been made more favorable will show up in production.

In the presence of large tasks we frequently lose sight of tasks which are of small volume individually but which may be of more importance on the national scale. In recent years, for example, we have used the concept of protecting the producing area almost exclusively in connection with preventing a reduction in it--unfortunately meaning a large scale reduction. In the meantime we have ignored a protection of the productivity of soils. But this also is an important task because according to studies the natural productivity is decreasing on the larger part of the territory of the country. One cannot notice this slow process immediately because average yields are increasing as a result of better varieties and more modern technology. In the middle range the damage appears in increasing expenditures which are more difficult to recover--as a result of the decrease in natural productivity. But over the longer range this could also lead to a wearing away of the productive layer or to the rendering useless of the productive area. So we must prevent or at least mitigate the process of deterioration with a rational production structure, proper cultivation and, where necessary, smaller, operational meliorative intervention. This work cannot be neglected even under the more tense financial conditions.

We must mention here the problem of artificial fertilizer use. It is a fact that there are losses in the use of artificial fertilizer. It is important to reduce these. But we cannot accept the fact that since the middle 1970's there has been hardly any change in the amount of effective material per unit area, as a result of the hopes put in reducing losses or as a result of "thrif." The nutrient content of the soil must be replaced. It can be proven with calculations that the average yields prescribed for 1985 cannot be achieved with the present amount of effective material, even with optimal nutrient management and maximal use of the possibilities of organic fertilizer, reevaluated in recent years. So an increase in artificial fertilizer use is a national economic (and also enterprise) interest.

Several Intersections of Development

It is well known that investment possibilities will be restricted in the years ahead. Naturally this also applies to the foodstuffs economy, but there is no reason for pessimism--the same sum can be used for investment in agriculture as in the preceding plan period. Although this is smaller in real value the situation is favorable as compared to most branches of the national economy. According to the calculations of the planners the fixed assets used in agriculture may increase somewhat more quickly than production up to 1985. There will be less for the development of the food industry, as compared to the investments of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, but the large installations put into operation in the recent past or to begin production in 1981 ensure a good position for fulfillment of the plan.

But realistic foreign market competition will require similar conditions including technical conditions at the same level. We cannot prescribe this for the near future. The equipment level of our agriculture also lags behind that of the developed countries and the technical level of our food industry—with a few exceptions—is substantially lower than that of our competitors operating within our export markets. It is a problem that the manufacture of modern machines lags behind what is needed so acquisition runs into difficulties. Even if it is not possible to catch up a relative improvement of our situation or at least its stabilization is indispensable.

So rational use of developmental resources will be even more important in the coming plan period. It is obvious that despite the difficulties we cannot abandon technical development, indeed special attention must be turned to it now. It can be seen that—as a result of the tensions in the world economy—a new wave of technical development has begun in the developed countries. If we do not want to fall back in the competition we must keep up with this too.

The most effective use of the resources which can be used for developmental purposes is a complex and complicated task. I will speak here only of a few possibilities which might be regarded as typical.

Before all else it must be emphasized that material resources should be concentrated primarily on developments which involve modern technology and which increase efficiency. In the meantime we must continue to use all productive capacity—which can be operated effectively. To the extent that we can moderate the scrapping of capacity, replacement will tie up a smaller proportion of investment. Selective development is also supported by the fact that our enterprises (cooperatives) work under very different natural and economic conditions. Most frequently the different conditions require different solutions too.

Putting reconstruction or modernization in the foreground is an old requirement—especially in the food industry. This will be characteristic also in the period before us, for objective reasons. It is important that, on the one hand, reconstruction really means a renovation of existing tools and, on the other hand, that in the course of this—where possible—higher quality producing capacity come into being. The most essential part of the work is the modernization of technology and the replacement of outworn machines and equipment. The use of small machines which ease work and increase productivity and the development of transportation and materials movement are general demands in the food industry. The replacement of machines, which slowed in agriculture in the last 2-3 years, already endangers the security of production. This trend must be changed. Similarly we cannot postpone the replacement of equipment in the canning industry and in a number of units of the baking industry.

For the most part reconstruction—as a result of putting in more modern machines and equipment—will result in increasing capacity also. But there must be a deliberate effort to do this. Harmonizing the capacity of production lines and eliminating bottlenecks can result in a considerable surplus. I might mention here that practice provides many good examples of increasing production with relatively cheap supplemental equipment. A good number of our specialized animal

raising sites could expand capacity with a simple cow or hog shelter without any change in other (more expensive) installations. There are also possibilities for such solutions in the food industry. In the meat industry, for example, expansion of the technological refrigerators would make possible two-shift operation.

Limiting the ratio of construction is a long recognized need also. One way to do this would be better use of existing buildings, which should be considered primarily in the food industry. There are also possibilities for less expensive building investments elsewhere. At the 1980 National Agricultural and Food Industry Exhibit, for example, one could see a number of modern structure buildings which suit the purpose but which are a good bit cheaper than their predecessors.

Special mention must be made of a unique problem of food industry investments. In recent times a few small or medium capacity plants have been built in agriculture with less specific investment cost than large installations. Starting from this it can be hypothesized that in the future more similar processing plants will be needed to satisfy definite--primarily local--needs. But many dispute this position. They argue that the small plants are not suitable for the reception of modern technology or are capable of fewer operations and if small plants were built to carry out the diverse production tasks typical of large enterprises they would be very expensive. In my opinion the correct approach to the problem is that in general the tasks can be divided up and an expansion of the division of labor is desirable in this area also. If we do not want to do everything at one site then the investment will be cheaper; indeed, a less complex small plant is better capable of flexible accommodation to special, ad hoc needs. So it seems more correct if we create installations with differentiated capacities (and differentiated levels) in accordance with the different tasks.

Finally I would like to emphasize that reconstruction, modernization and new investment must all be put in the service of assets conserving and energy conserving technical development. This is the commanding requirement of the age.

New large investments probably will not be started in the food industry during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We must use primarily the possibilities for capacity expansion and efficiency improvement which can be found in place. Thus the developments characteristic of food production will be those which can be carried out as a result of enterprise (cooperative) decision and, accordingly, primarily from their own resources. But development based on local initiative requires a method of regulation which makes available at their place of use those resources prescribed at the level of the national economy--within the framework of the plan--if possible in a controlled system of the economic process (in a normative manner) and not as a result of subsequent distribution. Our regulator system does not yet entirely correspond to this requirement; difficulties appear primarily in certain branches of the food industry.

Coordinated Development of Food Production

Without the coordinated work of all organizations participating in the production and marketing process we cannot achieve our economic goals and it will be increasingly difficult to keep up in the sharpening international competition. So the development of vertical integration is very important--to put it more loosely,

the strengthening of contacts. This has been said by many for a long time; others still dispute it. So we should review a few reasons for the integration efforts.

The development of vertical contacts has become especially timely because, in the interest of increasing competitiveness, production must be organized starting from demand and without administrative tools. It is obvious that it is always best to export foodstuffs which can be sold most economically, at the most favorable stage of processing. At present, for example, we can include here grain, sugar, meat and meat products, vegetable oil and certain frozen goods. But demand, the market situation, frequently changes. With the volume and proportional share of our foodstuffs export only a well organized economy is capable of flexible accommodation to changing circumstances.

Internal consumption provides a good base for syphoning off temporary variations in foreign market sales. But, because of the aspiration for a balanced supply of goods, it cannot tolerate large variations. So export, which makes up an increasing proportion, now requires accommodation in production also. The food industry, first of all, is capable of this; a quick change in product composition, increasing or decreasing the level of processing, is possible in a number of branches. Better use of these possibilities must be made in the future. But a condition for this is that the processing plants get foreign market information in time. And it must be recognized that a necessary concomitant of accommodation is a changing degree of use and partial non-use of producing capacity. By its nature agricultural production can accommodate a good bit more slowly. But we cannot abandon the attempt to implement lasting trends; within each year certain branches of production—for example poultry raising—should accommodate better to needs. And this requires that the impulses reach the producers in a suitable manner via the vertical chain. Mere information is not sufficient, however, and administrative intervention cannot be useful. What is needed is a circumspect change in interest.

Thus far stockpiling has been an insufficiently evaluated condition for flexible accommodation. Without stockpiles or the possibility of temporary storage we are too dependent on market variations and our freedom of maneuver is restricted. This circumstance has a great influence on the economicalness of export. The experience of the recent past proves that after a few months of stockpiling we could have sold the same product (export sugar) at twice the price. Stockpiling, however, requires sufficient storage space and putting an end to the attitudinal (regulatory) obstacles. The calendar year view and the schematic treatment of stockpiles independent of their purpose greatly confuses active market work.

Good quality goods are an important condition for competitiveness—as has been said already. But quality requires good raw materials, modern processing technology and the coordinated functioning of the entire product track. In general the quality of the agricultural raw materials is adequate. But it is an increasing requirement that agriculture produce products which better suit the processing requirements. This demand is met well, for example, in the production of sugar beets or sunflowers but it is met less well in the raw materials intended for the canning industry. (For example, a different sort of peach is needed for processing than can be consumed fresh.) And this means that we need lasting contacts between industry and the large agricultural farms, contacts involving mutual risks, because otherwise they will not plant fruit which cannot be sold in any other way.

The tension between agricultural production and processing industry capacity has decreased substantially. But the obsolete processing technology causes problems in several branches and, unfortunately, the obsolete technology can be compensated for by better and more organized work only in part; so the losses or loss of quality are greater than justified. It follows that now modernization of processing is the crucial link in foodstuffs production. We must create a harmony between agriculture and the food industry not only from the side of volume but also in regard to the quality of capacity. Special mention must be made of the problem of storage. Because of the lack of adequate storage space very many products are lost and the losses due to quality deterioration are even more significant--although they cannot be precisely calculated. The magnitude of the problem is indicated by the fact that in 1985 we will probably have to put more grain in makeshift storage than we did this year although even now we are storing grain on the order of a million tons under hardly acceptable circumstances.

So there is need for a vertical view and practice in the development of food production. It is not efficient to develop one phase if another phase of the production process lags behind. A better understanding of each other's problems is a precondition for progress. On this basis it will be easier to create a mutual consideration of interests and in the long run a communality of interests can develop among those working on the several product tracks. This view should be realized in planning and should be aided with the tools of regulation.

The forms of vertical integration between agriculture and the food industry (and sometimes trade) are varied and this will be needed in the future also. The contract system, which represents the most widespread form of economic contacts, can be developed further. Strengthening contract discipline is an old requirement; this must finally be implemented. In principle it is difficult to understand why they risk the advantages deriving from lasting contacts for the sake of temporary profit. The fact that this frequently happens indicates the problems of the interest system. But the content of the contracts could be enriched. There is need to expand the sphere of permanent contracts and to develop elements which guarantee mutual interests. Permanent contracts which include mutual risk represent a transition to economic associations. Development of the latter could result in even closer community of interests as a result of which production costs might decrease and the quality of finished goods might improve. Voluntariness, the realization of material interest and democratic operation of the associations are crucial, however.

Bringing closer the contacts between agricultural and processing operations presupposes an increase in the independence of food industry enterprises. The organizational changes made in recent months (abolishing the wine, sugar and tobacco industry trusts) serve to increase enterprise independence. But there are not only legal but also material conditions for real independence. Without a strong economic background a formally independent enterprise has no freedom of movement.

Finally it must be noted that we must also gradually dismantle the obstacles to a more free development of economic associations which appear in regulation (for example, the income withdrawal prescriptions which differ from sector to sector).

The regulatory systems for agriculture and the food industry should be brought closer together according to product tracks.

The Two Sides of Differentiation

I am convinced that the differentiation which took place in the 1970's--or rather the fact that this trend could be felt in agriculture--was one of the springs of development. In general differentiation in the economy reflects differences in efficiency so the swifter development of those working more efficiently was useful to the national economy also. But differentiation also causes tensions with which we must reckon.

A practice has developed in agriculture to deal with this problem. The most important goal of regulation was, on the one hand, to carry on agricultural production even under unfavorable local conditions and, on the other hand, to see that the income of those working here reached a tolerable level--proportional to the work. The system worked adequately, agricultural production developed in these areas also and differences in personal incomes were moderated. (It must be noted that even so it was not rare to find twofold income differences per unit work time not only between individuals but also between farms.) But the increasing differentiation of investment assets represented a problem. This is of such magnitude that several hundred farms had practically no developmental resources from profits and their amortization funds were minimal. So these farms are incapable of replacing outworn productive assets. In about 20 percent of the large farms, for example, there are not the machines which would make possible economical cultivation of the producing land. Another problem is that some of those in this category are not farms with unfavorable natural conditions.

Despite the tensions a swifter development of the well operating state farms and cooperatives must be permitted in the future also. To a crucial extent we can expect from these farms the necessary increase in production volume, the modernization of production and the improvement in efficiency. But if we are not to give up the production of the large farms in a difficult situation--and their production is needed according to the plan calculations--then a solution must be found to moderate their basic problems.

Raising the level of management is an operational task in which the leadership has a large role. In accordance with this strengthening the leadership of farms operating with low efficiency is most important. To do this the state organs should give more aid than heretofore to experts--support which encourages them to take the jobs and settle in the country. In addition, however, there is need of the aid of the good farms and interest representation organs. It could mean much that beginning in 1981 the sphere of those enjoying tax concessions will be expanded. Those responsible are seeing to the replacement of outworn machinery too. Working out favorable credit deals seems useful for this purpose.

Naturally one can also find differentiation in the food industry. The technical condition of the industry differentiated further during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The refrigeration industry, for example, is close to the international front rank but the canning industry could not keep pace with the development which took place

in the world. There are large level differences within a single branch also, for example in the milling industry or the baking industry. Thus far the differentiation has not caused material problems leading to paralysis because the trusts and large enterprises have covered the problems and often even successively evened out the income differences. But with the organizational changes and the increase in enterprise independence the problem of enterprises with "unfavorable conditions" operating in general with worn out equipment will come to the surface in the food industry also. Since ceasing production can be considered only in exceptional cases we must prepare to resolve the tensions on a basis of principle.

Even introducing these few themes shows that complex tasks stand before the food-stuffs economy. Carrying out these tasks requires great efforts, circumspect work and initiative from branch directors and those working in production alike. The development of an economic view is a crucial question. It is important that we strengthen the harmony of agricultural production, processing and trade and strive for the economical production and marketing of good quality final products at all stages of the product track.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Record of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party," Kossuth Publishers, 1980, pages 473 and 476-477.
2. "Europe: Hungary--The Quiet Revolution," THE ECONOMIST, Sep 20-26, 1980.
3. "Development of State Support for Agriculture in the Capitalist Countries," Agroinform informational material, 1980.
4. "Record of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party," Kossuth Publishers, 1980 page 106.
5. Op cit, page 476.
6. Istvan Lang: "A National Survey of Agro-Ecological Potential," HACTAR TUDOMANY, 1980, No. 7.

8984

CSO: 2500

MEASURES FOR PROMOTING ENERGY CONSERVATION DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Tibor Flanck: "The Energy Strategy of Our Economy"]

[Text] Brick factories equipped with modern drying machines consume about 60 percent more energy than plants with traditional "free" driers, and for this reason the idea is being proposed with some justification that perhaps it would be best to slow down the rate of modernization in this branch of industry. A couple of years ago this would not have occurred to anyone, as for instance when a new cement factory was being built and the investors decided in favor of the so-called "wet" technology, which no doubt has advantages from many points of view. Utilization of the "dry" procedure, which requires much less heat from fuel, has only begun to increase recently--with the construction of the cement factory in Belapatfal.

Of course the building materials industry is only one out of many: in our day there is hardly any area of the national economy where more economical utilization of energy has not become primary concern. Life has forced the highest-level directors of the economy as well as the enterprises to pay more and more attention to types of expenditures that previously did not count for much. Today it would be easy to criticize all those who some time ago listed increased use of energy by the country as a favorable indicator of our development or who urged an ever wider greater use of hydrocarbons--oil and natural gas. But other times have fallen upon the world market--if we want to be truthful--so we can forgive ourselves a little for having awakened a bit late: we deluded ourselves for too long with the thought that the energy crisis only affects the capitalist world and that its effects could not cross the border at Regyesalom.

Skyrocketing prices

But they did cross, in spite of the fact that CMEA and cooperation between the socialist countries really did represent considerable stability in our energy supply. We are able to obtain the basic energy media much cheaper than the countries of Western Europe--first of all through shipments of Soviet oil. Nor is domestic oil extraction insignificant: it covers about one-fifth of our annual needs. Still, our economy is also feeling more and more the fact that the world market price of hydrocarbons doubled again last year and is now more than 10 times the price before 1973. It is well known that conditions for obtaining [energy] have grown worse in friendly countries too. If we add to this the fact that investments for energy--for example construction of power plants--have risen during the past 7-8 years to

4 or 5 times their previous level, the conclusion is self-evident: without moderation in the rate of growth of energy consumption, the greater and greater expenses will burden the economy, because the energy bill is already a significant factor in our foreign trade deficit.

In this situation we have no other possibility than to at last truly economize with our energy. We must make up the deficiency, originating from, among other things, the fact that domestic prices have lagged behind world market prices, that our economic entities, just like the population, have not been especially interested in rational conservation. The truth is that during the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, not even the tight limits of state subsidies were able to turn them all toward rational development. The concepts of a long-range energy policy have begun to take root.

Conservation, of course, does not mean the same as saving, even in energy economy: extinguishing unneeded lights, and turning off idle machines are very important, but not enough. Nor is it a solution to cut back on production--even though there may be a need for some of this temporarily in order to eliminate activities operating at a loss--because if we only consume less energy because industrial and agricultural production are not growing at the desired rate, that is anything but a successful outcome.

Possibilities for increased rationality

We must strive for a more economical and more rational utilization of fuel, especially of valuable hydrocarbons and coke, not at the expense of development, but keeping in mind the requirements of rapid economic growth. It is beyond doubt that this is an extremely difficult task. But if we take into account the fact that a large number of the developed industrial countries are increasing their energy consumption at a slower rate in comparison to the growth of their national income than our country is, it appears that much is lacking in rational economic utilization of energy. Of course making the best of this situation will not be cheap.

We can still save a lot with a little more attention, better organization, and stopping obvious wastes, but we also need developments and investments. During the next plan period we must spend several times as much as before in order to modernize and rationalize our energy economy. Billions and tens of billions (must) be spent), which however will bring an abundant return in the form of more modest energy bills.

In the interest of this, however, much must be done in every area. There will certainly be a need in coming years for modifications in the structure of fuel consumption: energy media that can be economically produced domestically must be substituted for imported hydrocarbons and coke as much as possible. According to calculations, there will be some opportunity during the sixth Five-Year Plan to increase domestic production of energy media, extraction of coal, oil, and natural gas can be continued at least at present levels, and the beginning of operation of the first phase of the atomic power plant at Paks will lessen worries about electrical energy somewhat.

All of this, however--even taking into account the expected increase in import of electrical energy--will only be sufficient if we can modernize energy consumption, especially that of the production system. This will also mean that first of all it is sensible to develop those branches of industry that are less energy-intensive, and elsewhere we can help by introducing technologies that produce the same result with less energy. There is much to be done, however, in making modern procedures more widespread.

A series of examples proves that these procedures and technologies can be introduced even here. In cement factories, the energy consumed by the dry method mentioned above is much less than that consumed by the wet method. In the chemical industry, the experience of the new PVC (polyvinyl chloride) factory at Kazincbarcika, among others, has shown that energy consumption does not necessarily have to increase in proportion to increase in production. In iron metallurgy, among others, an increase in oxygen enrichment and the so-called "throat-pressure" method promises a significant saving. In agriculture, the energy consumed in storage of fodder can be reduced by, for example, storing and feeding beetroot slices and corn in moist form. The storage of alfalfa without drying would also make unnecessary the use of a large quantity of fuel. In road construction, it is more economical to use an asphalt emulsion instead of straight asphalt, and "dust concrete" can be used instead of cement in so-called "narrow" concrete slabs, and by saving cement--an especially energy-intensive product--it also means an indirect saving of energy.

A comprehensive concept

A significant portion of valuable hydrocarbons is consumed by traffic and transportation. Regular vehicle inspection, correction of mechanical defects, and not least better organization of transportation, achievement of proper ratios in rail and truck hauling, would make possible a significant decrease in energy costs.

Remote heating systems could be operated more efficiently than at present. With this and with better insulation of buildings, together with billing according to actual consumption we could again succeed in saving many millions.

A large part of the energy strategy of our national economy is based on identifying and exploiting these and similar possibilities. The concepts worked out so far take into account the possibilities in every area of energy production and consumption. For example, how to enlarge economical sources of energy. They consider the utilization of waste materials for energy, for example trimmings from the forest industry and corn stalks left over from agriculture. There are many more possibilities than we are presently exploiting for utilization of geothermal energy, which has been talked about so much, from hot springs, for example in heating greenhouses and "foil tents," and in providing heat and hot water to apartment houses.

As far as the rationalization of energy consumption is concerned, we must without fail strive to form and spread more economical systems of consumption, and inappropriate and inefficient devices must be eliminated from circulation by official measures if necessary. With this and with wider application of modern energy-saving technologies, organizing to take into account the viewpoint of energy economy, and utilization of the results of science and technology, we can achieve a level of energy consumption that will remain within the limits to be set by the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

For this, a comprehensive concept of energy policy is needed, the working out of which--at least in broad outline--has already taken place. And it is essential that our energy strategies be an integral part of the national economic plan and that there also be a place in the plans of the enterprises for rational, economical management of energy. If everyone would regard realization of the central concepts and enterprise tasks as a personal matter, and if in this we can rely on the initiatives of experts, worker collectives, socialist brigades, and innovators, then it will not be an unattainable goal that by the end of the next plan period we can achieve an international level in energy management also, and we will spare the national economy significant expenses.

9611

CSO: 2500

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1981

Belgrade SLUZHBI NI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 74, 31 Dec 80 pp 2170-2206

[Text] 1. General Section

Article 1

The Federal Budget for 1981 contains the following:

- 1) revenues which the Federation collects itself--in the total amount of 100,594,300,000 dinars;
- 2) total expenditures, including the resources of the current budgetary reserve and the amount set aside for the permanent budgetary reserve of the Federation--in the amount of 168,967,300,000 dinars;
- 3) the difference between the sum total of expenditures and the amount of revenues which the Federation collects itself--in the amount of 68,373,000,000 dinars;
- 4) contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces--in the total amount of 63,773,000,000 dinars;
- 5) revenues from specific sources established by federal law--in the total amount of 4,600,000,000 dinars.

Article 2

The amount of 285,200,000 dinars shall be set aside for the permanent budgetary reserve of the Federation from the revenues which the Federation collects itself for 1981.

Article 3

Revenues by types, forms and subforms and expenditures by basic purposes are set forth in the Balance of Revenues and Expenditures of the 1981 Federal Budget in the following amounts:

Balance of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1981

Classification Number				
Revenue Form	Revenue Sub-form	I. Revenues	Amount	
1	2	3	Of the Revenue Subform 4	Of the Revenue Form 5
Type 03. Basic Turnover Tax on Products and Fees for Services Rendered				
03-1		Basic turnover tax on products		73,377,000,000
	03-1-1	Portion of the basic turnover tax on products	73,377,000,000	
		Total Type 03		<u>73,377,000,000</u>
Type 05. Fees				
05-1		Administrative fees		230,000,000
	05-1-1	Consular fees	200,000,000	
	05-1-2	Customs fees	25,000,000	
	05-1-3	Other federal administrative fees	5,000,000	
05-3		Court fees		<u>100,000</u>
		Total Type 05		<u>230,100,000</u>
Type 06. Customs Duties and Special Charges and Storage				
06-1		Custom duties		15,280,900,000
06-2		Special import charges		8,856,300,000
	06-2-2	Special tax-equalization charge	7,303,600,000	
	06-2-3	Special customs records charge	1,551,700,000	
	06-2-4	Storage on goods placed in customs warehouses	1,400,000	
		Total Type 06		<u>24,137,200,000</u>

Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Type 07. Revenues Under Specific Federal Stat- utes, Revenues of Admin- istrative Agencies and Other Revenues		
07-2		Revenues of administra- tive agencies		2,100,000,000
	07-2-1	Revenues of federal agen- cies and organizations	2,100,000,000	
07-4		Other revenues		<u>750,000,000</u>
		Total Type 07		<u>2,850,000,000</u>
		Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities		
08-1		Contributions of the re- publics and autonomous provinces		63,773,000,000
	08-1-1	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	8,113,800,000	
	08-1-2	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Macedonia	3,667,400,000	
	08-1-3	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Slovenia	10,664,700,000	
	08-1-4	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Serbia (proper)	15,630,300,000	
	08-1-5	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Croatia	17,097,300,000	
	08-1-6	Contribution of the So- cialist Republic of Montenegro	1,110,000,000	
	08-1-7	Contribution of the So- cialist Autonomous Prov- ince of Vojvodina	7,211,400,000	
	08-1-8	Contribution of the So- cialist Autonomous Prov- ince of Kosovo	278,100,000	
		Total Type 08		<u>63,773,000,000</u>

Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Type 09. Loans, Credits and Exemptions and Other Resources of the Current Year		
09-5		Credits taken		4,600,000,000
	09-5-1	Resources of the Yugoslav National Bank	4,600,000,000	
		Total Type 09		<u>4,600,000,000</u>
		Total revenues for dis- tribution (Types 01 through 09)		168,967,300,000

Classification Number

Dis- tribu- tion Group	Dis- tribu- tion Sub- group	II. Distribution of Revenues	Amount	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Distribution Subgroup</u> <u>4</u>	<u>Distribution Group</u> <u>5</u>
		Basic Purpose 01. Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
01-1		Funds which the workers realize as the income of the work community		4,254,109,000
	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes	4,033,109,000	
	01-1-2	Funds for social ser- vices	221,000,000	
01-2		Funds for material costs		376,390,000
01-3		Funds for special pur- poses		7,629,401,000
	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other per- sonal benefits of offi- cials and delegates	360,054,000	
	01-3-2	Other special purposes	2,892,929,000	
	01-3-3	Funds for general public purposes	3,275,680,000	

Distribution of Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	01-3-4	Current financing of federal directorates for commodity reserves	1,100,738,000	
01-4		Noneconomic investments and equipment		<u>1,694,000,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>13,953,900,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 02. National Defense and Social Self-Protection		
02-1		Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army		101,893,800,000
	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	100,693,800,000	
	02-1-2	Funds to cover expenditures incurred in rendering services to clients outside the YPA	1,200,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		<u>101,893,800,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 04. Funds To Be Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities		
04-2		Supplemental funds		16,276,600,000
	04-2-1	Supplemental funds to the budgets of republics and autonomous provinces	16,276,600,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 04		<u>16,276,600,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 05. Obligations To Finance Social Services		
05-9		For benefits of disabled veterans		22,601,800,000
05-11		For old-age and disability insurance		<u>9,292,300,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>31,894,100,000</u>

Distribution of Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Basic Purpose 06. Other General Public Purposes		
06-2		To sociopolitical orga- nizations		680,200,000
06-10		Subsidy of the Fund for Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and the Developing Countries		121,000,000
06-11		Compensation to the So- cial Accounting Service		<u>193,800,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>995,000,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 07. Funds for the Federal Reserve		
07-1		Transfer to the perma- nent budgetary reserve		285,200,000
07-2		Current budget reserve		<u>277,000,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>562,200,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 08. Funds in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federa- tion		
08-4		Obligations under cred- its		3,391,700,000
	08-4-2	Other obligations from past years	3,391,700,000	<u>3,391,700,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 08		<u>3,391,700,000</u>
		Total revenues distrib- uted and undistributed		168,967,300,000

II. Detailed Section

Article 4

Expenditures in the amount of 168,967,300,000 dinars, as indicated by basic purposes in the Balance of Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1981, shall be distributed among disbursing organizations, users and detailed purposes as shown in the detailed section of the Federal Budget for 1981, which is as follows:

Item Num- ber	Distri- bution Group or Sub- group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	Amount	
			Of Item	Of Basic Purpose
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Section 1. State Presi- dency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yu- goslavia				
Title 1. State Presi- dency				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies				
1	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	22,958,000	
2	01-2	Funds for material costs	300,000	
3	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	24,267,000	
4	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes of other personnel	2,994,000	
5	01-3-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	546,000	
6	01-3-2	Traveling expenses	1,500,000	
7	01-3-2	Office supplies	500,000	
8	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone service	700,000	
9	01-3-2	Entertainment	800,000	
10	01-3-2	Trips and visits	10,000,000	
11	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	
12	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, magazines and journals and newspapers	600,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
13	01-3-2	Costs of manufacturing orders, medals and decorations	10,000,000	
14	01-3-2	Costs of services	40,000	
15	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	550,000	
16	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and work clothes	50,000	
17	01-3-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings	500,000	
18	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order	50,000	
19	01-3-2	Expenses of the Council for National Defense	55,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>76,510,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>76,510,000</u>
		Title 2. Service for Entertainment Facilities of the SFRY State Presidency		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
20	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	18,587,000	
21	01-2	Funds for material costs	13,361,000	
22	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,133,000	
23	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	150,000	
24	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings	2,000,000	
25	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining facilities and furnishings	3,180,000	
26	01-3-2	Personal incomes of seasonal workers	400,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
27	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	350,000	
28	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,100,000	
29	01-3-3	Costs of maintaining and using the special train	18,174,000	
29a	01-4-1	Repair and adaptation of Stari dvor (Old Palace)	73,600,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>135,035,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>135,035,000</u>
		Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 29a)		211,545,000
		Section 2. SFRY Assembly		
		Title 1. SFRY Assembly		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administration Agencies		
30	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	173,231,000	
31	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,450,000	
32	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	110,998,000	
33	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone service	5,835,000	
34	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	7,200,000	
35	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,000,000	
36	01-3-2	Operating expenses of delegates and assembly bodies	30,000,000	
37	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	330,000	
38	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and magazines and journals	1,200,000	
39	01-3-2	Distribution of transcripts	4,300,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
40	01-3-2	Preparation of the publication of the SFRY Assembly, reports, bulletins and other assembly materials	8,000,000	
41	01-3-2	Expenses of parliamentary delegations	8,600,000	
42	01-3-2	Entertainment	826,000	
43	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	800,000	
44	01-3-2	Membership dues in the Interparliamentary Union	650,000	
45	01-3-2	Services rendered by others	400,000	
46	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining the motor pool	6,000,000	
47	01-3-2	Print shop expenses	4,500,000	
48	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and adaptation	8,500,000	
49	01-3-2	Share in preserving the main museum layout of the Museum of the First and Second Sessions of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]	1,800,000	
50	01-3-2	Preparation of topic reports, analyses and studies	500,000	
51	01-3-2	Office supplies, petty inventory, paper and other expendables	8,800,000	
52	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly for Preparation of the Law on Basic Rights Under Old-Age and Disability Insurance	1,500,000	
53	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Monitoring Enforcement of the Law on Associated Labor	750,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
54	01-3-2	Titu's scholarship fund for young people and working class children of Yugoslavia	400,000	
55	01-3-2	Commission for Preparation of the Law on the Bases of Socioeconomic Relations in the Management and Economic Employment of Funds for Expanded Production	750,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>355,320,000</u>
Total Title 1				<u>355,320,000</u>
Title 2. Bureau for Petitions and Grievances				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
56	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	9,262,000	
57	01-2	Funds for material costs	275,000	
58	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	965,000	
59	01-3-2	Assistance of petitioners	50,000	
60	01-3-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings	35,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>10,407,000</u>
Total Title 2				<u>10,407,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Title 3. Secretariat for Legislation of the SPRY Assembly				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies				
61	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	5,322,000	
62	01-2	Funds for material costs	180,000	
63	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	1,360,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>6,862,000</u>
Total Title 3				<u>6,862,000</u>
Total Section 2 (Items 30 through 63)				372,789,000
Section 3. Council of the Federation				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies				
64	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes	14,826,000	
65	01-2	Funds for material costs	204,000	
66	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials and persons with special status	43,748,000	
67	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	340,000	
68	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	600,000	
69	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,000	
70	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone service	360,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
71	01-3-2	Subscription to informa- tive periodicals and the like	600,000	
72	01-3-2	Entertainment	90,000	
73	01-3-2	Reimbursement of members of the Council of the Federation for using a portion of their dwell- ing to perform official business	675,000	
74	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	80,000	
75	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>61,853,000</u>
		Total Section 3 (Items 64 through 75)		61,853,000
		Section 4. Federal Exec- utive Council		
		Title 1. Federal Execu- tive Council		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
76	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	58,679,000	
77	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,486,000	
78	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	31,527,000	
79	01-3-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	960,000	
80	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	350,000	
81	01-3-2	Office supplies	270,000	
82	01-3-2	Subscription to newspa- pers, magazines and other publications	800,000	
83	01-3-2	Traveling and moving ex- penses in Yugoslavia	2,800,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
84	01-3-2	Costs of leasing compartments on the Yugoslav Railways	2,500,000	
85	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	16,500,000	
86	01-3-2	Expendables and furnishings	100,000	
87	01-3-2	Printing and reproduction of materials for meetings	3,200,000	
88	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	12,000,000	
89	01-3-2	Funds to meet the operating needs of the CEMA Commission	2,500,000	
90	01-3-2	Entertainment	3,000,000	
91	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	14,000,000	
92	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	500,000	
93	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Economic Council	500,000	
94	01-3-2	Expenses of the support services of the Federal Executive Council	300,000	
95	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Public Council for Matters Related to the Social System	3,305,000	
96	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Council for International Relations	1,400,000	
97	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	3,000,000	
98	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Environmental Protection and Land Use Planning	5,450,000	
99	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	450,000	
100	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	1,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
101	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With UNESCO	6,600,000	
102	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	24,787,000	
103	01-3-2	Scholarships	300,000	
104	01-3-2	Preparing and equipping dwellings of officials	1,500,000	
105	01-3-2	Costs of vacant dwellings	270,000	
106	01-3-2	Moving expenses	150,000	
107	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	1,000,000	
108	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With the International Fund of the Organization of the United Nations for Aid to Children (UNICEF)	7,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>208,184,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes		
109	06-10	Subsidy to the Fund of Solidarity With the Non-aligned Countries and Developing Countries		<u>121,000,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>121,000,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>329,184,000</u>
		Title 2. Protocol Department of the Federal Executive Council		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
110	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,009,000	
111	01-2	Funds for material costs	88,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
112	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	906,000	
113	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	120,000	
114	01-3-2	Entertainment	7,000	
115	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms	15,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>2,145,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>2,145,000</u>
		Title 3. Service for Personnel Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
116	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,629,000	
117	01-2	Funds for material costs	140,000	
118	01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,014,000	
119	01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials awaiting assignment and persons with special status	21,708,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>24,491,000</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>24,491,000</u>
		Title 4. Service of the Federal Executive Council for Defense Preparations		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
120	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	5,949,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
121	01-2	Funds for material costs	370,000	
122	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,704,000	
123	01-3-2	Costs of compensation for improvement of operation and organization of work	40,000	
124	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,000,000	
125	01-4	Financing the program of Phase II in construction, adaptation and modernization of protective structures	95,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>123,063,000</u>
		Total Title 4		<u>123,063,000</u>
		Total Section 4 (Items 76 through 125)		478,883,000
		Section 5. Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
126	01-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	11,496,000	
127	01-2	Funds for material costs	805,000	
128	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	9,323,000	
129	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	224,000	
130	01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	200,000	
131	01-3-2	Publication of the Review of Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia	900,000	
132	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	332,000	
133	01-3-2	Per diems of chauffeurs	60,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
134	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	152,000	
135	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	15,000	
136	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	100,000	
137	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting delegations	200,000	
138	01-3-2	Entertainment	57,000	
139	01-3-2	Costs of holding international European conferences of constitutional courts	150,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>24,014,000</u>
		Total Section 5 (Items 126 through 139)		24,014,000
		Section 6. Federal Court		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
140	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	14,750,000	
141	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,800,000	
142	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,334,000	
143	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	180,000	
144	01-3-2	Publication of the Review of Court Decisions	360,000	
145	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	130,000	
146	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	65,000	
147	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and minorities	10,000	
148	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	10,000	
149	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	150,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
150	01-3-2	Current maintenance of building and furnishings	1,300,000	
151	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	100,000	
152	01-3-2	Entertainment	80,000	
153	01-3-2	Awards and compensation for lay judges	20,000	
154	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	40,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>26,329,000</u>
Total Section 6 (Items 140 through 154)				26,329,000
Section 7. Federal Public Prosecutor's Office				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
155	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	6,494,000	
156	01-2	Funds for material costs	480,000	
157	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,628,000	
158	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	210,000	
159	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	100,000	
160	01-3-2	Translation of court documents from and into foreign languages	120,000	
161	01-3-2	Expenses of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and trends	130,000	
162	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	7,000	
163	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	200,000	
164	01-3-2	Entertainment	40,000	
165	01-3-3	Defense-related projects		
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>12,509,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Section 7 (Items 155 through 165)		12,509,000
		Section 8. Federal Solicitor General's Office		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
166	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,592,000	
167	01-2	Funds for material costs	300,000	
168	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,662,000	
169	01-3-2	Costs of trial and executive proceedings and of representation in Yugoslavia	22,000	
170	01-3-2	Costs of conducting trials abroad and traveling expenses	716,000	
171	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	20,000	
172	01-3-2	Entertainment	5,000	
173	01-3-2	Costs of meetings	30,000	
174	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>7,357,000</u>
		Total Section 8 (Items 166 through 174)		7,357,000
		Section 9. Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
175	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,441,000	
176	01-2	Funds for material costs	470,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
177	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,162,000	
178	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and seminars	40,000	
179	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	10,000	
180	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	
181	01-3-2	Entertainment	33,000	
182	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	15,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>5,231,000</u>
		Total Section 9 (Items 175 through 182)		5,231,000
		Section 10. Federal Council for Misdemeanors		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
183	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,455,000	
184	01-2	Funds for material costs	360,000	
185	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,330,000	
186	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	33,000	
187	01-3-2	Costs of translation	15,000	
188	01-3-2	Operating expenses of occasional members of the council	90,000	
189	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	30,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>8,313,000</u>
		Total Section 10 (Items 183 through 189)		8,313,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 11. Federal Sec- retariat for Foreign Af- fairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
190	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	326,185,000	
191	01-2	Funds for material costs	51,000,000	
192	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	18,360,000	
193	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,300,000	
194	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on Sunday and on holidays	2,500,000	
195	01-3-2	Entertainment	1,600,000	
196	01-3-2	Expenses of delegations	13,000,000	
197	01-3-2	Expenses of border demar- cation with neighboring countries and of the Commission for Codifica- tion of International Law	2,500,000	
198	01-3-2	Expenses of consultation and meetings of the group of nonaligned countries	6,176,000	
199	01-3-2	Expenses of the host del- egation's participation in the Conference on Se- curity and Cooperation in Europe	933,000	
200	01-3-2	Operation of radio commu- nication equipment	12,000,000	
201	01-3-2	Expenses of temporary housing	6,000,000	
202	01-3-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	1,650,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
203	01-3-2	Translation of international treaties into the languages of the nationalities and minorities of Yugoslavia and other expenses	1,500,000	
204	01-3-2	Collection and sorting of archive materials	2,200,000	
205	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	67,770,000	
206	01-3-2	For purposes of documentation	7,000,000	
207	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	5,000,000	
208	01-3-2	Scientific research projects, studies and analyses	34,500,000	
209	01-3-2	Technical training of personnel for the communication service	600,000	
210	01-3-3	Personal and material expenditures of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	2,095,000,000	
211	01-3-3	Obligations consisting of payment for buildings purchased on credit to meet the needs of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	60,000,000	
212	01-3-3	Replacement of travel documents of Yugoslav citizens abroad	5,000,000	
213	01-3-3	Physical and technical security measures	2,000,000	
214	01-3-3	For information activity among Yugoslav citizens working and living abroad	5,000,000	
215	01-3-3	Expenses of repatriation and deportation of Yugoslav citizens from abroad	2,450,000	
216	01-3-3	Preparation of publications and documents on foreign policy	2,500,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
217	01-3-3	Miscellaneous grants in accordance with the principles of international solidarity	2,300,000	
218	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	4,587,000	
219	01-3-3	Specialized education of personnel	5,000,000	
220	01-3-3	Participation of the SFRY in financing the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in the Middle East	3,958,000	
221	01-4	Financing the investment program of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs	190,000,000	
222	01-4	Financing the program of investments to build facilities to meet the needs of foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Belgrade	47,500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>2,987,069,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 07--Undistributed Funds		
223	07-2	Undistributed funds		<u>7,000,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>7,000,000</u>
		Total Section 11 (Items 190 through 223)		2,994,069,000
		Section 12. Federal Secretariat for National Defense		
		Basic Purpose 02--National Defense and Social Self-Protection		
224	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	100,693,800,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
225	02-1-2	Funds to cover expenditures for the rendering of services to clients outside the Yugoslav People's Army	1,200,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		101,893,800,000
		Total Section 12 (Items 224 through 225)		101,893,800,000
		Section 13. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
226	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	699,923,000	
227	01-2	Funds for material costs	75,000,000	
228	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	5,045,000	
229	01-3-2	For certain purposes	225,000,000	
230	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	15,000,000	
231	01-3-2	Schooling of personnel	8,600,000	
232	01-3-2	Preventive medicine, insurance of personnel and one-time grants under Article 37 of the Law on performance of the Law enforcement Function in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,300,000	
233	01-3-2	Costs of building maintenance	7,500,000	
234	01-3-2	Moving and shipping expenses	3,200,000	
235	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	5,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
236	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	2,000,000	
237	01-3-2	Purchase of sports equipment	250,000	
238	01-3-2	Expenses of the Personnel Training Center	3,000,000	
239	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and night work	2,200,000	
240	01-3-2	Obligations to law enforcement agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces under Article 43 of the Law on Performance of the Law Enforcement Function in the Jurisdiction of Federal Agencies	20,000,000	
241	01-3-3	Compensation for personal incomes and other expenses of security personnel employed in diplomatic and consular missions of the SFRY abroad	72,000,000	
242	01-3-3	Expenses of the transit and reception center for refugees	2,500,000	
243	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,000,000	
244	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Institute of the Reliability of Social Self-Protection	25,000,000	
245	01-3-3	Funds to cover expenses of the Institute of the Reliability of Social Self-Protection related to rendering services to foreign services and to third persons in Yugoslavia	35,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
246	01-4	Financing the program for modernization of the service for performance of the law enforcement function in the jurisdiction of the Federation	237,500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>1,464,418,000</u>
		Total Section 13 (Items 226 through 246)		1,464,418,000
		Section 14. Federal Secretariat for Finance		
		Title 1. The Secretariat		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
247	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	55,340,000	
248	01-1-2	Funds for social services of federal agencies and organizations	221,000,000	
249	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,400,000	
250	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,602,000	
251	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000	
252	01-3-2	Gathering of evidence on Yugoslav property abroad	20,000	
253	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the customs commission	100,000	
254	01-3-2	Translation from and into foreign languages	65,000	
255	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,600,000	
256	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	120,000	
257	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	400,000	
258	01-3-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	300,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
259	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	400,000	
260	01-3-2	Printing of the budget and year-end statement	65,000	
261	01-3-2	Preparation of financial publications	90,000	
262	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Preparation of Changes in the System	600,000	
263	01-3-2	For certain purposes	518,000	
264	01-3-2	Funds for new tasks and projects within federal agencies	75,000,000	
265	01-3-2	Funds for adjustment of personal incomes in federal agencies	549,319,000	
266	01-3-2	Funds to finance scientific research projects and scientific studies	25,500,000	
267	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining the CEMA Commission in Yugoslavia	250,000	
268	01-3-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia	8,400,000	
269	01-3-3	Compensation and commission of the Social Accounting Service	12,000,000	
270	01-3-3	Costs of leasing the Ethiopian Embassy	59,000	
271	01-3-3	Expenses of the Commission for Revaluation of Fixed Capital	130,000	
272	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	45,000	
273	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries	1,600,000	
274	01-3-3	SFRY's additional share for selective augmentation of the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	41,687,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
275	01-3-3	Expenses related to the annual assembly of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund	300,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>1,005,150,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 04--Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities		
276	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,266,500,000	
277	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	2,400,400,000	
278	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	1,925,500,000	
279	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	6,684,200,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 04		<u>16,276,600,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 05--Obligations To Finance Social Services		
280	05-9	Earmarked supplemental funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Community of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Fund	611,000,000	
281	05-9	Funds for preferential pensions of military personnel in the context of the provisions of the Law on Obligations of the Federation Relating to Veterans' Pensions	1,810,467,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
282	05-9	Funds for adjustment of military pensions	1,432,438,000	
283	05-9	Earmarked supplemental funds to cover the deficit in the Funds for Old-Age Insurance of Military Personnel	5,438,395,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>9,292,300,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes		
284	06-11	Compensation to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for tasks of recordkeeping, monitoring and preparing reports and analyses		<u>193,800,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>193,800,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 07--Funds for the Federal Reserve		
285	07-1	Transfer to the permanent federal reserve	285,200,000	
286	07-2	Current budgetary reserve	270,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>555,200,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 08--Funds in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation		
287	08-4-2	Obligations under foreign loans and for foreign property nationalized	22,000,000	
288	08-4-2	Obligations on the basis of credit extended to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to repair earthquake damage	4,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
289	08-4-2	For repayment of credit for agricultural surpluses used to finance the Federal Budget for 1965 and the Federal Budget for 1966	115,000,000	
290	08-4-2	Obligation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo assumed for repayment of the foreign loan for the Ibar-Lepe-nac Hydropower System	110,000,000	
291	08-4-2	Obligation assumed to repay credit extended by the Investment Bank	19,000,550	
292	08-4-2	Funds to amortize bonds and differences in rate of exchange from past years	205,000,000	
293	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the National Bank of Yugoslavia related to carrying out the permanent federal commodity reserve program in 1975	365,800,000	
294	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the National Bank of Yugoslavia related to carrying out the permanent federal commodity reserve program in 1976	743,600,000	
295	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the National Bank of Yugoslavia related to carrying out the permanent federal commodity reserve program in 1977	396,352,750	
296	08-4-2	Repayment of credit extended to carry out the permanent federal commodity reserve program in 1978	317,300,000	
297	08-4-2	Funds to repay international credits for improved transportation facilities in Montenegro	86,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
298	08-4-2	Funds to cover the time difference between dates of subscription of the loan and the lending out of the resources of the Federal Fund for Credit Financing the Economic Development of the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces	674,000,000	
299	08-4-2	Obligations to the African Development Fund	91,500,000	
300	08-4-2	SFRY's participation in the sixth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association (IDA)	127,046,700	
301	08-4-2	Member's share in the Interamerican Bank	52,600,000	
302	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Financial Corporation	12,500,000	
303	08-4-2	Yugoslavia's member's share in the African Development Bank	50,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 08		<u>3,391,700,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>30,714,750,000</u>
		Title 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
304	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	41,640,000	
305	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,940,000	
306	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	476,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
307	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and of foreign exchange inspectorates in the republics	30,000	
308	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	3,200,000	
309	01-3-2	Leasing and maintenance of office space	1,460,000	
310	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	900,000	
311	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	600,000	
312	01-3-2	Entertainment	5,000	
313	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>50,351,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>50,351,000</u>
		Total Section 14 (Items 217 through 313)		30,765,101,000
		Section 15. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
314	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	43,573,000	
315	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,408,000	
316	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,349,000	
317	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	300,000	
318	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work of typists subject to the quota, remuneration of nonstaff personnel, specialized commissions and working groups	400,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
319	01-3-2	Preparation of bulletins and other materials and of forms for administering the foreign trade and foreign exchange systems	250,000	
320	01-3-2	Scientific, information and documentation, and advisory work of particular institutions	120,000	
321	01-3-2	Expenses of foreign and host delegations	3,000,000	
322	01-3-2	Remuneration for translation of various specialized materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	100,000	
323	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	25,000	
324	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	12,074,000	
325	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	500,000	
326	01-3-2	Costs of the program for improvement of the qualifications of personnel	290,000	
327	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	163,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>69,552,000</u>
		Total Section 15 (Items 314 through 327)		69,552,000
		Section 16. Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs		
		Title 1. The Secretariat		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
328	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	25,340,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
329	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,500,000	
330	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	4,581,000	
331	01-3-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	540,000	
332	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	300,000	
333	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	430,000	
334	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	250,000	
335	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	450,000	
336	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	1,150,000	
337	01-3-2	Expenses of data process- ing	10,000	
338	01-3-2	Membership dues in inter- national organizations	2,593,000	
339	01-3-2	Funds to finance costs incurred in analyzing and forecasting economic trends	4,800,000	
340	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	80,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>43,024,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>43,024,000</u>
		Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
341	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	24,943,000	
342	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,250,000	
343	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	632,000	
344	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and for work on holidays	240,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
345	01-3-2	Remuneration of authorized organizations and specialists for inspecting the quality of products being imported	1,500,000	
346	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	
347	01-3-2	Costs of quality inspection	600,000	
348	01-3-2	Rent	900,000	
349	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	60,000	
350	01-3-2	Remuneration for expert testimony and expert assessment	900,000	
351	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	400,000	
352	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	100,000	
353	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	3,500,000	
354	01-3-2	Entertainment	11,000	
355	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	340,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>36,576,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>36,576,000</u>
		Title 3. Federal Directorate for Reserves of Industrial Products		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
356	01-3-4	Funds for operation of the Work Community	22,183,000	
357	01-3-4	Funds for the designated purposes	281,076,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>303,259,000</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>303,259,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 4. Federal Directorate for Reserves of Foodstuffs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
358	01-3-4	Funds for operation of the Work Community	37,479,000	
359	01-3-4	Funds for the designated purposes	760,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>797,479,000</u>
		Total Title 4		<u>797,479,000</u>
		Total Section 16 (Items 328 through 359)		1,180,338,000
		Section 17. Federal Secretariat for Jurisprudence and Organization of Federal Administration		
		Title 1. The Secretariat		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
360	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	13,878,000	
361	01-2	Funds for material costs	970,000	
362	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,323,000	
363	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	376,000	
364	01-3-2	Costs of extradition	1,010,000	
365	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	600,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
366	01-3-2	Translation from foreign languages of documents and petitions of foreign courts to Yugoslav courts to examine persons in the latter's jurisdiction	25,000	
367	01-3-2	Costs of expert testimony and trial costs	50,000	
368	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in preparing statutes and regulations	500,000	
369	01-3-2	Compensation for exceptional contribution in performance of tasks	150,000	
370	01-3-3	Share of financing international meetings and other undertakings	500,000	
371	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	35,000	
372	01-4	Financing the housing construction program for personnel and officials in federal agencies	190,000,000	
373	01-4	Completion of construction of the office building of federal agencies at No 1 Ulica Omladinskih Brigade	19,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>230,354,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>230,354,000</u>
		Title 2. Bureau for Improvement of Federal Administration		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
374	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	3,555,000	
375	01-2	Funds for material costs	162,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
376	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	473,000	
377	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	75,000	
378	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	80,000	
379	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	6,000	
380	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education of personnel of federal agencies and federal organizations	90,000	
381	01-3-2	Expenses of issuing the bureau's bulletins	200,000	
382	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing detailed reports and studies	50,000	
383	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	229,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>4,920,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>4,920,000</u>
		Title 3. Bureau for Data Service of Federal Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
384	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	12,999,000	
385	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,858,000	
386	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	483,000	
387	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	40,000	
388	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	60,000	
389	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	300,000	
390	01-3-2	Material costs related to issuing and storing documentation and data	330,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
391	01-3-2	Expenses of operating the electronic computer	1,200,000	
392	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing designs of the data system	500,000	
393	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	9,384,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>27,154,000</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>27,154,000</u>
		Title 4. Financing the Work Program of Independent Institutions and Organizations		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
394	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Institute for Comparative Law	3,450,000	
395	01-3-2	Reimbursement of medical institutions for rendering services to personnel in federal agencies	550,000	
396	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationalities and Minorities of Yugoslavia	10,866,000	
397	01-3-2	Funds for the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] Prize	3,000,000	
398	01-3-2	Mosa Pijade Fund for Promotion of Pictorial Art	1,700,000	
399	01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Commission for Articles of the Likeness of Josip Broz Tito	200,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>19,766,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Title 4		<u>19,766,000</u>
		Total Section 17 (Items 360 through 399)		282,194,000
		Section 18. Federal Sec- retariat for Information		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
400	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	29,022,000	
401	01-2	Funds for material costs	800,000	
402	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	4,715,000	
403	01-3-2	Subscription to newspa- pers, magazines and pub- lications	1,000,000	
404	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting for- eign guests and journal- ists	3,500,000	
405	01-3-2	State visits--foreign newsmen in the entourage	1,500,000	
406	01-3-2	Education of newsmen from the nonaligned countries	5,000,000	
407	01-3-2	Issuing of bulletins and costs of holding press conferences and publish- ing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council	4,000,000	
408	01-3-2	Performance of the inter- national relations pro- gram of the Federation of Yugoslav Newsmen	1,100,000	
409	01-3-2	Budget of the Pula KK [(?) film club or film festival jury]	2,000,000	
410	01-3-2	Expenses of multilateral cooperation among the nonaligned developing countries in the field of information	350,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
411	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	300,000	
412	01-3-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of publications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, news and documentary films, news photo reports, exhibits, special actions, operating fund of the secretariat and costs of shipping information and propaganda materials	29,000,000	
413	01-3-3	Purchase of periodical publications for foreign consumption	44,000,000	
414	01-3-3	Radiobroadcasting for foreign consumption	77,000,000	
415	01-3-3	Radio and TV programs and news stories for foreign consumption	3,000,000	
416	01-3-3	News agency services	145,000,000	
417	01-3-3	Costs of making newsreels	20,600,000	
418	01-3-3	Information-propaganda and culture-and-entertainment activity directed toward Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	17,000,000	
419	01-3-3	Informing the foreign public over radio and television	17,600,000	
420	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	7,600,000	
421	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	11,600,000	
422	01-3-3	Regular expenses of maintaining the Service for Defense Preparations of Radio Yugoslavia	5,200,000	
423	01-3-3	Regular expenses of maintaining the Service for Defense Preparations of the TANJUG Newspaper Agency	1,400,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
424	01-4	Financing the program for construction and modernization of the technical facilities of Radio Yugoslavia	57,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>489,287,000</u>
		Total Section 18 (Items 424 through 424)		489,287,000
		Section 19: Federal Commission for Energy and Industry		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for operation of Administrative Agencies		
425	01-1-1	Funds for personal expenses of personnel	25,414,000	
426	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,000,000	
427	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,089,000	
428	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation within Yugoslavia	1,626,000	
429	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,943,000	
430	01-3-2	Remuneration of members of commissions and non-staff personnel	230,000	
431	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the committee	395,000	
432	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	22,196,000	
433	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	80,000	
434	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	92,000	
435	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	210,000	
436	01-3-2	Costs of performing the work program of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Nuclear Energy	1,116,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
437	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	545,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>59,936,000</u>
		Total Section 19 (Items 425 through 437)		59,936,000
		Section 20. Federal Com- mittee for Agriculture		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
438	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	18,683,000	
439	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel at border stations	41,118,000	
440	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,400,000	
441	01-2	Funds for material costs of border stations	11,000,000	
442	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	4,174,000	
443	01-3-2	Contribution to the World Food Program (WEP)	9,279,000	
444	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in water management	950,000	
445	01-3-2	Remuneration of members of special commissions	350,000	
446	01-3-2	Expenses of controlling chemicals for plant dis- ease and pest control	130,000	
447	01-3-2	Expenses of controlling chemicals for livestock pest and disease control	56,000	
448	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the Inter- national Hydrological Program	3,500,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
449	01-3-2	Enforcement of measures in the border zone in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	4,000,000	
450	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in agriculture and forestry	2,800,000	
451	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the committee	380,000	
452	01-3-2	For holding seminars, giving courses and preparing statutes and regulations in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	1,800,000	
453	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	330,000	
454	01-3-2	Monitoring the movement of diseases and pests on the quarantine list in the field of plant pest and disease control	700,000	
455	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations (FAO)	20,496,000	
456	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	500,000	
457	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of plant disease and pest control at border crossings	750,000	
458	01-3-2	Recognition of new varieties and issuing of permits for production of seed, transplants and nursery stock	2,805,000	
459	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel for veterinary inspection at the border	350,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
460	01-3-2	For checking and applying new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in 1980	2,320,000	
461	01-3-2	Drafting and printing of instructions for enforcing regulations and measures under federal jurisdiction	1,200,000	
462	01-3-2	Holding fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses in order to promote agriculture	1,500,000	
463	01-3-2	Monitoring, establishing and carrying on cooperation with countries with which there exist inter-governmental committees and commissions, and especially with the developing countries	1,160,000	
464	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,630,000	
465	01-3-2	Costs of ascertaining the behavior of active ingredients of pesticides	450,000	
466	01-3-2	Operating expenses of commissions of the committee's working bodies	450,000	
467	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Protection Against Pollution of the Sea, Waters and Inland Waterways	250,000	
468	01-3-2	Diagnosis of virus diseases	350,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
469	01-3-2	Final revision of overall plant and pest disease control measures and introduction of nonpesticidal measures for controlling plant diseases and pests	1,000,000	
470	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the Third Conference of the European Association of Agricultural Economists	750,000	
471	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	399,000	
472	01-3-2	Eighth Balkan Conference for Plant Pest and Disease Control	100,000	
473	01-3-2	Expenses of financing the preparation and holding of the Seventh Session of the World Food Council in Yugoslavia	7,286,000	
474	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>146,396,000</u>
		Total Section 20 (Items 438 through 474)		146,396,000
		Section 21. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications		
		Title 1. The Committee		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
475	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	25,259,000	
476	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,200,000	
477	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,799,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
478	01-3-2	Preparation of technical regulations	950,000	
479	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	870,000	
480	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,500,000	
481	01-3-2	Remuneration of commission members	500,000	
482	01-3-2	Printing of international transportation permits	170,000	
483	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	300,000	
484	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	14,968,000	
485	01-3-2	Costs of participation of experts of Jugoregistar on matters of interest to the Federation	1,500,000	
486	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	200,000	
487	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the committee	350,000	
488	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular two-way air service between Belgrade and Tirana	12,850,000	
489	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular two-way air service between Belgrade and Malta	12,220,000	
490	01-3-2	Remuneration of airports for purposes of air traffic safety	17,600,000	
491	01-3-3	For safety of navigation in maritime transportation	55,000,000	
492	01-3-3	For safety of navigation in river transportation	75,000,000	
493	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	430,000	
494	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Geomagnetic Institute on matters of interest to the Federation	18,000,000	
495	01-3-3	Funds to cover obligations for passes issued in passenger transportation	104,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
496	01-4	Financing the program for modernization of the Institution for Maintaining the Waterways	38,000,000	
497	01-4	Financing the program for modernization of the Institution for Maintaining Maritime Waterways	85,500,000	
498	01-4	Financing the program of the third phase of capital investment projects and the purchase of equipment and technical facilities for regulation of the Danube from Belgrade to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border	95,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>588,166,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>588,166,000</u>
		Title 2. Federal Administration for Flight Control		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
499	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	403,000,000	
500	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,000,000	
501	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,135,000	
502	01-3-2	Expenses of operating facilities	64,000,000	
503	01-3-2	Rent	1,584,000	
504	01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft use	15,000,000	
505	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime, nighttime work and work on holidays	16,000,000	
506	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	150,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
507	01-3-2	Expenses of vehicle use	11,000,000	
508	01-3-2	Insurance costs	5,612,000	
509	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	9,200,000	
510	01-3-2	Print shop expenses	700,000	
511	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	5,000,000	
512	01-3-2	Bank commissions	1,600,000	
513	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,300,000	
514	01-3-2	Membership dues in inter- national and other orga- nizations	240,000	
515	01-3-2	Purchase of devices for workplace safety	1,500,000	
516	01-3-2	Expenses arising out of guaranties issued	66,000	
517	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings	2,000,000	
518	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone service	30,000,000	
519	01-3-2	Guarding and security of property	3,796,000	
520	01-3-2	Medical examination and screening of pilots and chauffeurs	2,296,000	
521	01-3-2	Purchase of teaching aids and textbooks for train- ing	600,000	
522	01-3-2	Entertainment	115,000	
523	01-3-2	Expenses paid under mili- tary regulations	2,300,000	
524	01-3-2	Expenses of checking air navigation charts	1,000,000	
525	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	250,000	
526	01-4	Financing the program for integration and modern- ization of the joint services for control of civilian and military aircraft	285,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>868,444,000</u>
Total Title 2				<u>868,444,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 3. Federal Administration for Radio Communications		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
527	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	22,401,000	
528	01-2	Funds for material costs	950,000	
529	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	970,000	
530	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	165,000	
531	01-3-2	Maintaining the monitoring and measuring center	480,000	
532	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	292,000	
533	01-3-2	Expenses of the motor pool	364,000	
534	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	504,000	
535	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	550,000	
536	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	30,000	
537	01-3-2	Preparation of specialized and technical regulations, instructions and detailed reports	22,000	
538	01-3-2	Information and documentary data processing	840,000	
539	01-3-2	Property insurance	1,650,000	
540	01-3-2	Adaptation of space obtained for automatic data processing	1,100,000	
541	01-3-2	Expenses of current and capital maintenance of one-sixth of the office space in the Monitoring and Measuring Center in Rijeka	201,000	
542	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	300,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
543	01-4	Financing the program for development and modernization of the work of frequency allocation and monitoring radio communications	6,700,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>37,519,000</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>37,519,000</u>
		Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
544	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	17,209,000	
545	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,403,000	
546	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,808,000	
547	01-3-2	Expenses of using aircraft and automobiles	3,025,000	
548	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	300,000	
549	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	30,000	
550	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,800,000	
551	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	
552	01-3-2	Traveling and moving expenses	1,800,000	
553	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,000,000	
554	01-3-2	Costs of translation	40,000	
555	01-3-2	Costs of organizing conferences	30,000	
556	01-3-2	Costs of specialized education	100,000	
557	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays	40,000	
558	01-3-2	Entertainment	10,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
559	01-3-2	Reimbursement for transporting personnel to and from work	200,000	
560	01-3-2	Studies and analyses	120,000	
561	01-3-2	Membership dues and assessments	120,000	
562	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	22,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>31,157,000</u>
		Total Title 4		<u>31,157,000</u>
		Total Section 21 (Items 475 through 562)		1,525,286,000
		Section 22. Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare		
		Title 1. The Committee		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
563	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	36,425,000	
564	01-2	Funds for material costs	957,000	
565	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,317,000	
566	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,043,000	
567	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	800,000	
568	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and of their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	897,000	
569	01-3-2	Remuneration of members of standing specialized commissions	419,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
570	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the committee and of its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense	600,000	
571	01-3-2	Costs of issuing reports of the labor inspectorates	160,000	
572	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	37,013,000	
573	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation which will be let out on contract to appropriate specialized institutions	820,000	
574	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	700,000	
575	01-3-2	Translation of materials from foreign languages	90,000	
576	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	80,000	
577	01-3-2	Remuneration of part-time and nonstaff personnel	1,300,000	
578	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime related to public health surveillance at the border	230,000	
579	01-3-2	Leasing and maintenance of office space for border public health surveillance	600,000	
580	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms for border public health inspectors	160,000	
581	01-3-2	Costs of preventing infectious diseases from being carried into the country	2,800,000	
582	01-3-2	Costs of analyzing medical drugs	400,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
583	01-3-2	Costs incurred in performance of sanitary surveillance at the border	1,500,000	
584	01-3-2	Expenses of treating foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	478,000	
585	01-3-2	Protection against ionizing radiation	131,000	
586	01-3-2	Financial support and housing of refugees	5,482,000	
587	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of health care of immediate relevance to performing the functions of the Federation which will be let out on contract to the Federal Bureau for Health Care	16,100,000	
588	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring pollution of international and interrepublic waters	1,100,000	
589	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the interdepartmental working group for coordination of the effort of federal agencies to implement the decision of the world confederation of the International Year of Women of the United Nations	1,530,000	
590	01-3-2	Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	83,000	
591	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the Yugoslav Pharmacopia	1,000,000	
592	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing regulations on health standards of foodstuffs and articles for personal hygiene	1,100,000	
593	01-3-2	Financial support and housing of the family of Danielle Tekesta	274,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
594	01-3-3	Financing activities directed toward Yugoslavs employed abroad	15,000,000	
595	01-3-3	Funds for the May Day Prizes	1,453,000	
596	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	155,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>137,197,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>137,197,000</u>
		Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Security		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
597	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	16,982,000	
598	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,403,000	
599	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,721,000	
600	01-3-2	Material costs of standing commissions which Yugoslavia has with other countries	657,000	
601	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family of social workers abroad and costs of sending such workers abroad	7,000,000	
602	01-3-2	Costs of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	562,000	
603	01-3-2	Official travel within Yugoslavia	1,645,000	
604	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	20,000	
605	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,126,000	
606	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	100,000	
607	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	200,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
608	01-3-2	Education and upbringing of the children of Yugo- slavs employed abroad temporarily	980,000	
609	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	50,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>34,446,000</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>34,446,000</u>
		Total Section 22 (Items 563 through 609)		171,643,000
		Section 23. Federal Com- mittee for Affairs of Veterans and Disabled Veterans		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
610	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	5,553,000	
611	01-2	Funds for material costs	360,000	
612	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	1,444,000	
613	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	215,000	
614	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	300,000	
615	01-3-2	Translation of disability and other documents and materials from foreign languages	43,000	
616	01-3-2	Costs of holding meetings of the committee	210,000	
617	01-3-3	Groundskeeping of graves and cemeteries of Yugo- slav soldiers	2,500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>10,625,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Basic Purpose 05--Obligations To Finance Social Services		
618	05-9	Funds for preferential pensions (not including military pensions) in the context of the provisions of the Law on Obligations of the Federation Related to Old-Age Pensions of Veterans	16,555,810,000	
619	05-11	Funds for disability benefits of disabled veterans	4,534,290,000	
620	05-11	Funds for health care of disabled veterans	1,053,504,000	
621	05-11	Funds for health care of disabled veterans in carrying out the plan of cooperation with the People's Republic of Poland	500,000	
622	05-11	Funds for the veteran's supplement	111,130,000	
623	05-11	Compensation of holders of the 1941 Partisan Commemoration Medal and other decorations	309,986,000	
624	05-11	Disability benefits of recipients abroad	36,580,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>22,601,800,000</u>
		Total Section 23 (Items 610 through 624)		22,612,425,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 24. Federal Committee for Legislation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
625	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	10,191,000	
626	01-2	Funds for material costs	390,000	
627	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,702,000	
628	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	224,000	
629	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of members of the committee and its bodies in Yugoslavia	600,000	
630	01-3-2	Entertainment	25,000	
631	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	200,000	
632	01-3-2	CEMA Commission for Legal Affairs	400,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>14,732,000</u>
		Total Section 24 (Items 625 through 632)		14,732,000
		Section 25. Federal Customs Administration		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
633	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	980,640,000	
634	01-2	Funds for material costs of the Federal Customs Administration	11,000,000	
635	01-2	Funds for material costs of customs houses	82,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
636	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,745,000	
637	01-3-2	Rent	10,650,000	
638	01-3-2	Reimbursement of damage under Articles 252, 283 and 356 of the Customs Law	500,000	
639	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	
640	01-3-2	Compensation for work on Sunday, at night and on holidays	25,000,000	
641	01-3-2	Compensation for work of customs inspection at places outside towns where customs houses are located	2,800,000	
642	01-3-2	Maintaining buildings, platforms and other structures	3,000,000	
643	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	15,600,000	
644	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	1,500,000	
645	01-3-2	Purchase of passenger cars	1,000,000	
646	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining the Electronic Computer Center	15,000,000	
647	01-3-2	Costs of preventing customs crimes and operation and maintenance of equipment	9,000,000	
648	01-3-2	Expenses of the boarding school	1,400,000	
649	01-3-2	Expenses of regular examinations of personnel	1,700,000	
650	01-3-2	Expenses of insuring personnel	1,700,000	
651	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in customs houses	1,150,000	
652	01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	1,750,000	
653	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	2,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
654	01-4	Financing the program for modernization of the customs service	190,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>1,361,635,000</u>
		Total Section 25 (Items 633 through 654)		1,361,635,000
		Section 26. Federal Bureau for Social Planning		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
655	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	33,543,000	
656	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,000,000	
657	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	8,928,000	
658	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	520,000	
659	01-3-2	Periodicals and other publications	700,000	
660	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and expenses of conducting surveys	460,000	
661	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,291,000	
662	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	520,000	
663	01-3-2	Preparation of expert evaluations and other documents	500,000	
664	01-3-2	Classification of archive materials	100,000	
665	01-3-2	Specialized consultations and conferences	800,000	
666	01-3-2	Issuing the bulletin entitled "Economic Trends in the World and Their Impact on the Yugoslav Economy"	4,041,000	
667	01-3-2	Methodological research	3,409,000	
668	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	200,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>60,012,000</u>
		Total Section 26 (Items 655 through 668)		60,012,000
		Section 27. Federal Com- munity for Price Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
669	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	11,604,000	
670	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,100,000	
671	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	2,809,000	
672	01-3-2	Expenses of printing pub- lications	60,000	
673	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	183,000	
674	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	163,000	
675	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meet- ings of the Council of the Community	500,000	
676	01-3-2	Expenses of professional cooperation with bodies of price communities of the republics and prov- inces	116,000	
677	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing ma- terials for the drafting of forthcoming sublegal regulations	70,000	
678	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	60,000	
679	01-3-2	Translation into the lan- guages of the nationaliti- es and minorities	30,000	
680	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	50,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>16,769,000</u>
		Total Section 27 (Items 669 through 680)		16,769,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 28. Federal Bureau of Statistics		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
681	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	10,800,000	
682	01-2	Funds for material costs	10,200,000	
683	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,952,000	
684	01-3-2	Fire prevention and measures to meet workplace health and safety standards	100,000	
685	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	540,000	
686	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	16,000	
687	01-3-2	Costs of statistical studies	6,400,000	
688	01-3-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	4,500,000	
689	01-3-2	Leasing of machines for automatic data processing	3,000,000	
690	01-3-2	Expenses of insuring the building	80,000	
691	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in realizing income from publishing activity	6,000,000	
692	01-3-2	Maintaining buildings and furnishings	500,000	
693	01-3-2	Expenses of postgraduate instruction in the field of statistics	840,000	
694	01-3-3	Expenses of the census of population, households and dwellings	40,900,000	
695	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	185,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>186,013,000</u>
		Total Section 28 (Items 681 through 695)		186,013,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 29. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational-and-Cultural and Technical Cooperation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
696	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	27,675,000	
697	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,400,000	
698	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,939,000	
699	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	120,000	
700	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	500,000	
701	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	96,766,000	
702	01-3-2	Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Yugoslavia	5,500,000	
703	01-3-3	Costs of regular schooling, specialization and study trips of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	46,660,000	
704	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing for the departure of specialists, participation in the salaries of Yugoslav specialists and assistance in organizing the Center for Training Personnel in Developing Countries	32,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
705	01-3-3	Preparation of studies, expert evaluations, technical documentation, publications and the holding of international seminars, special courses for the developing countries and the making of films	4,550,000	
706	01-3-3	Cultural and educational cooperation with the developing countries	10,000,000	
707	01-3-3	International seminar entitled "The University Day"--participation of representatives from the developing countries	150,000	
708	01-3-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint commissions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	3,945,000	
709	01-3-3	Translation and copying of detailed studies, reports, analyses and other materials	960,000	
710	01-3-3	Compensation for health services rendered to personnel of the United Nations Mission in Yugoslavia	50,000	
711	01-3-3	Compensation for certain functions in the jurisdiction of the Federation performed by the Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute	1,250,000	
712	01-3-3	Information activity	1,800,000	
713	01-3-3	Center for guidance and organization of mutual cooperation among the nonaligned countries in the field of science and technology	5,000,000	
714	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	113,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

1	2	3	4	5
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>241,378,000</u>
		Total Section 29 (Items 696 through 714)		241,378,000
		Section 30. Federal Hydrometeorology Bureau		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
715	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	87,383,000	
716	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,000,000	
717	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,391,000	
718	01-3-2	Compensation for work on Sunday, at night and on holidays	5,500,000	
719	01-3-2	Compensation to Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels on the Danube	3,465,000	
720	01-3-2	Costs of telecommunication links	7,820,000	
721	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	300,000	
722	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	15,891,000	
723	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in realizing income from publishing activity	190,000	
724	01-3-2	Addition to equipment	400,000	
725	01-3-2	Printing of the Yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	2,000,000	
726	01-3-2	Maintenance of building and furnishings	4,000,000	
727	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,000,000	
728	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	1,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
729	01-3-2	Maintenance of motor vehicles and fuel	500,000	
730	01-3-2	Rent on office space	2,870,000	
731	01-3-2	Financing the program of Yugoslavia's participation in the Alpine Experiment--Yugoslavia's partial participation in the Alpine Experiment in 1981	1,000,000	
732	01-3-2	Financing the project entitled "Regional Development and Application of the HOMS [expansion unknown] Component of the World Meteorological Organization--Yugoslavia's Partial Participation in 1981"	1,000,000	
733	01-3-2	Financing the program for continuing monitoring and evaluating the transport of pollutants in the atmosphere (EMEP)	3,000,000	
734	01-3-2	Financing the program of meteorological and hydrological examinations and measurements to define the impact of the FIERZA water storage within Yugoslavia	3,000,000	
735	01-3-3	Costs of educating hydro-meteorologists	549,000	
736	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	220,000	
737	01-4	Financing the program for the development and modernization of aviation meteorology in the SFRY	19,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>171,479,000</u>
		Total Section 01 (items 711 through 737)		171,479,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 31. Federal Bureau for Standardization		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
738	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	29,371,000	
739	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,900,000	
740	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,433,000	
741	01-3-2	Costs of drafting and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical regulations	10,000,000	
742	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities and minorities of Yugoslavia	4,000,000	
743	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	2,691,000	
744	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment related to translation of Yugoslav standards	1,400,000	
745	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	2,800,000	
746	01-3-2	Costs of administering the certification system	2,900,000	
747	01-3-2	Costs of drafting regulations governing construction, repair and restoration of structures in seismically active regions	1,500,000	
748	01-3-2	Costs of dimensional coordination in construction	1,000,000	
749	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>59,095,000</u>

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Section 31 (Items 738 through 749)		59,095,000
		Section 32. Federal Bu- reau of Patent		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
750	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	25,447,000	
751	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,600,000	
752	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	1,413,000	
753	01-3-2	Costs of printing patent documents and documenta- tion	2,226,000	
754	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	
755	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,716,000	
756	01-3-2	Printing the patent her- ald	900,000	
757	01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopy- ing	264,000	
758	01-3-2	Receipt and shipment of patent documentation	287,000	
759	01-3-2	Costs of publishing ac- tivity	34,000	
760	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	339,000	
761	01-3-2	Translation of interna- tional patent documenta- tion and classification	40,000	
762	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Creativity	395,000	
763	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	40,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>36,201,000</u>
		Total Section 32 (Items 750 through 763)		36,201,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 33. Federal Bureau for Weights and Measures and Precious Metals		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
764	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	79,331,000	
765	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,500,000	
766	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,037,000	
767	01-3-2	Rent	808,000	
768	01-3-2	Purchase of stamps and minor items of inventory	1,590,000	
769	01-3-2	Costs of improving the service	500,000	
770	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	819,000	
771	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	19,450,000	
772	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	
773	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	135,000	
774	01-3-2	Costs of issuing publications	1,400,000	
775	01-3-2	Costs of current building maintenance	6,000,000	
776	01-3-2	Costs of truck maintenance	1,270,000	
777	01-3-2	Entertainment	15,000	
778	01-3-2	Purchase of safety clothing and footwear	500,000	
779	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	200,000	
780	01-3-2	Data processing on calculating machines	500,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
781	01-3-2	Costs of translation into the languages of the nationalities and minorities of Yugoslavia and into and from foreign languages	100,000	
782	01-3-2	Costs of printing forms incurred in realizing income	1,550,000	
783	01-3-2	Costs of information activity	400,000	
784	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and technical supplies	1,000,000	
785	01-3-2	Costs of telecommunication links	500,000	
786	01-3-2	Drafting specialized and technical regulations, sublegal enactments and instructions in the field of metrology	400,000	
787	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the council and working bodies for coordination of work and realizing cooperation in the field of metrology	232,000	
788	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	250,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>125,687,000</u>
		Total Section 33 (Items 764 through 788)		125,687,000
		Section 34. Federal Bureau of Geology		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
789	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,222,000	
790	01-2	Funds for material costs	220,000	
791	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,117,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
792	01-3-2	Expenses of the standing delegation for cooperation with CEMA in geology	550,000	
793	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Program of Geological Correlation	550,000	
794	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	10,248,000	
795	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	108,000	
796	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	238,000	
797	01-3-2	Costs of compiling the balance of mineral resources and subsurface water of Yugoslavia and preparation of the analysis of the raw materials base of the SFRY	900,000	
798	01-3-2	Keeping and maintenance of the repository of technical documentation on the results of geological explorations	48,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>18,201,000</u>
		Total Section 34 (Items 789 through 798)		18,201,000
		Section 35. Yugoslav Archives		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
799	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	15,935,000	
800	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,287,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
801	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,328,000	
802	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	60,000	
803	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	954,000	
804	01-3-2	Entertainment	60,000	
805	01-3-2	Costs of protecting archive materials in case of war	500,000	
806	01-3-2	Membership dues in the International Fund for Development of Archives	200,000	
807	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining buildings and inventory	150,000	
808	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	300,000	
809	01-3-2	Costs of preparing the project	350,000	
810	01-3-2	Costs of publishing activity	1,200,000	
811	01-4	Repair and adaptation of the office building of the Yugoslav Archives	8,200,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>32,524,000</u>
Total Section 35 (Items 799 through 811)				32,524,000
Section 36. Supporting Service for Entertainment Functions of Federal Agencies				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
812	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	92,698,000	
813	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,700,000	
814	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	930,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
815	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures and equipment	82,000,000	
816	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Jelen Hunting and Forest Preserve in Belgrade	32,000,000	
817	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Koprivnica Hunting and Forest Preserve in Bugojno	4,100,000	
818	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work and remuneration of nonstaff personnel	7,000,000	
819	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	250,000	
820	01-4	Purchase of equipment and construction work	37,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>280,678,000</u>
		Total Section 36 (Items 812 through 820)		280,678,000
		Section 37. Supporting Service for Administrative and Accounting Functions of Federal Administrative and Federal Organizations		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
821	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	59,580,000	
822	01-2	Funds for material costs	8,000,000	
823	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	522,000	
824	01-3-2	Costs of franking the mail	1,900,000	
825	01-3-2	Spare parts for printing machines and production stock	1,700,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
826	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	3,000,000	
827	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	200,000	
828	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	8,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>82,902,000</u>
		Total Section 37 (Items 821 through 828)		82,902,000
		Section 38. Supporting Service for Management of Office Buildings of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
829	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	123,086,000	
830	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,700,000	
831	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	846,000	
832	01-3-2	Overhead related to maintenance of building and equipment	166,000,000	
833	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and reconstruction	90,000,000	
834	01-3-2	Insurance of buildings and equipment	10,000,000	
835	01-3-2	Telephone expenses of joint switchboards	18,500,000	
836	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	4,000,000	
837	01-3-2	Work clothes, footwear and equipment for workplace health and safety	4,000,000	
838	01-3-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	9,000,000	
839	01-3-2	Transport services	2,000,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
840	01-3-2	Costs of establishing special telephone communications	3,366,000	
841	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>437,498,000</u>
		Total Section 38 (Items 829 through 841)		437,498,000
		Section 39. Motor Pool of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
842	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	56,785,000	
843	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,994,000	
844	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	459,000	
845	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	7,000,000	
846	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenditures for other purposes	40,000,000	
847	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	10,000	
848	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and passenger vehicles	12,000,000	
849	01-3-2	Purchase of tools and appliances	1,000,000	
850	01-3-3	Purchase of transportation equipment for national defense	5,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>125,248,000</u>
		Total Section 39 (Items 842 through 850)		125,248,000

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 40. Supporting Service for Translation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
851	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	39,725,000	
852	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,300,000	
853	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other personal benefits of officials	482,000	
854	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	2,700,000	
855	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,900,000	
856	01-3-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	1,500,000	
857	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	700,000	
858	01-3-2	Advanced training and specialization of trans- lators of foreign lan- guages	600,000	
859	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	4,000,000	
860	01-3-2	Funds to "build up" the data bank of terminology	500,000	
861	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>55,507,000</u>
		Total Section 40 (Items 851 through 861)		55,507,000
		Section 41. Administra- tion of Brioni Islands		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
862	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes of personnel	36,971,000	
863	01-2	Funds for material costs	23,132,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
864	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	470,000	
865	01-3-2	Compensation for personal incomes of seasonal personnel and remuneration of nonstaff personnel	11,000,000	
866	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	1,600,000	
867	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures and purchase of equipment and furnishings	45,100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>118,273,000</u>
		Total Section 41 (Items 862 through 867)		118,273,000
		Section 42. Supplemental Funds to Sociopolitical and Public Organizations		
		Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes		
		Sociopolitical Organizations		
		Subsidies to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia		
868	06-2	International activity	27,400,000	
869	06-2	Defense-related projects	1,900,000	
870	06-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation on the international working class movement	5,000,000	
871	06-2	Newspaper KOMUNIST	65,000,000	
872	06-2	Bulletin JUGOSLAVENSKI POLITICKI MJESECNIK [YUGOSLAV POLITICAL MONTHLY]	3,300,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
873	06-2	Program for financing publishing activities for foreign consumption	11,000,000	
874	06-2	Financing the operation of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec	21,000,000	
875	06-2	Publishing the Collected Works of Josip Broz Tito	14,000,000	
		Subsidy to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia		
876	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federal Conference	94,000,000	
877	06-2	For holding the 11th International Women's Seminar in Yugoslavia	2,500,000	
878	06-2	Subsidy for the newspaper BOREA	105,000,000	
879	06-2	For election campaigns in 1981	500,000	
880	06-2	For the journal JUGOSLAVENSKI PREGLED [YUGOSLAV SURVEY]--Serbo-Croatian edition	3,000,000	
881	06-2	For the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS]--Serbo-Croatian edition	3,200,000	
882	06-2	For the journal ZENA DANAS [WOMAN TODAY]	1,550,000	
883	06-2	Financing the work program of the Yugoslav Federation for Environmental Protection	4,700,000	
884	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federal "Local Community and Family" Conference	1,800,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
885	06-2	Financing particularly important international activities of public organizations and associations of citizens	3,000,000	
		Subsidy to the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions		
886	06-2	For holding the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia	15,000,000	
		Subsidy to the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League		
887	06-2	Financing the work program of the Conference	38,050,000	
888	06-2	Celebrating Youth Day	21,000,000	
889	06-2	International seminar of young people and university students, Kumrovec	2,000,000	
890	06-2	For the newspaper MLADOST [YOUTH]	12,700,000	
891	06-2	For the journal IDEJE [IDEAS]	3,200,000	
892	06-2	For the Youth Labor Festival	1,050,000	
		Subsidy to the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia		
893	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	25,000,000	
894	06-2	For the newspaper 4 JUL [4TH OF JULY]	8,350,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav Red Cross		
895	06-2	Financing the work program of the Presidium	16,350,000	
896	06-2	Missing persons service	1,700,000	
897	06-2	Membership in the league, International Red Cross Committee	1,500,000	
898	06-2	Defense-related projects	1,700,000	
899	06-2	Meeting of young people of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the Mediterranean	1,000,000	
900	06-2	Preparation for the meeting of the International Red Cross in Geneva and Manila	500,000	
901	06-2	Center for training Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel from the developing countries and nonaligned countries, as well as in those countries	3,750,000	
902	06-2	International humanitarian aid for natural and other large-scale disasters	1,000,000	
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations		
903	06-2	Financing the work program of the League	2,600,000	
		Subsidy to the Federation of United Nations Associations of Yugoslavia		
904	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	750,000	

Detailed Section (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Subsidy to the Federation of Reserve Military Of- ficers of Yugoslavia		
905	06-2	Financing the work pro- gram of the Federation	9,000,000	
906	06-2	Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolu- tion	250,000	
		Yugoslav Federation for Physical Education		
907	06-2	Costs of Yugoslavia's in- ternational activities in the field of physical education	115,600,000	
908	06-2	Special programs of ath- letic events being car- ried out only in 1981	26,500,000	
		Popular Technology--Fed- eration of Organizations for Popular Technical Education of Yugoslavia		
909	06-2	For international activi- ties of Yugoslavia in the field of popular technical education	11,500,000	
		Yugoslav Federation of Firefighters		
910	06-2	For fire prevention	2,300,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 06-2		<u>680,200,000</u>
		Total Section 42 (Items 868 through 910)		680,200,000

III. Final Provision

Article 5

This budget shall take effect on 1 January 1981.

7045

CSO: 2800

FARM PROBLEMS ASSESSED AT FOOD CONFERENCE

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1564 21 Dec 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Scepun Rabrenovic, NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE Staff Writer]

[Text] "We have put off the future of food production for 5 years,--until the next congress." That is how one agricultural worker evaluated the action of the Second Food Congress, held in Novi Sad last week. This opinion was expressed spontaneously, but there was quite a lot of truth in it.

In the heated congress hall no one mentioned that more than 100,000 hectares of corn lay unharvested on the snowy fields of Vojvodina, or that thousands of hectares of meadowland were unmowed. Nor was any evaluation given about everything done (and the manner in which it was done) between the two congresses. (The first was held 5 years ago.) And that should have been done, if not for any other reason, then because of the current shortages of food and in recollection of the fact that during that first congress, we suffered headaches because of large surplus amounts of meat.

Instead of that, the Second Congress was concerned with export problems. About 100 papers were delivered on the subject (of which many were recognized from earlier, similar gatherings), and from them we learned how we should organize for the sake of greater exports, the level of our participation in world exports and imports of foods, how many people in the world were hungry, and the fact that on world markets, as a strategic good, food is equal to petroleum and many other commodities. We did not find out why food production grew at a rate of 1.6 percent in the past 5 years, instead of at the planned rate of 4 percent. We do know that, in the same period, consumption rose at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. Greater exports can be assured, it was again asserted, only under the condition that domestic market supplies are stable.

This congress will be remembered by one major proposed goal, to earn 2.1 billion dollars for exports in 1985, an amount of 3 times higher than last year. The numerical indicators, however, contradict this aim. For example, we have fewer cows than 5 years ago, yet that is precisely the amount of time required to restore a herd of cattle. In addition, there is not sufficient artificial fertilizer, but we do not know when there will be enough.

Furthermore, the natural capacities at our disposal are one thing, and quite another thing is the operating conditions. Here in Yugoslavia, food was not a commodity, and it still is not one. How otherwise would we explain the fact that, in the past 5 years, only 60 percent of the planned capital was actually invested in food production. And that occurred during a time when prices were rising on both domestic and world markets.

The law of value was essentially made out of food production, and it should be able to reconcile various interests and contribute to stabilization. We, however, always fear expensive food, so that we have always obliged producers to maintain their standards.

The producers, and particularly the individual ones, do not agree to such an obligation, so that they protect themselves from uncertainty and insecurity by producing a little of everything, so that if one commodity does not sell, then another will. This way they reduce their possibilities as producers of commodities, and the vegetable market remains about the only place where they can. And we know what occurs there: high prices are determined by small production, the agricultural workers return to the government in kind what it gives them. And thus today we pay 40 percent of our monthly personal income for food, an amount twice that paid by consumers in developed countries. (Retail prices for agricultural goods have increased the most: they were up 43.9 percent in October of this year, as compared to the same month last year.

We should believe the producers when they say that uncertainty, or irregular purchase of their products, strikes them more profoundly than the most severe climatic vicissitudes. How then, under such circumstances, can we assure large quantity food production for export?

At the time of the First Congress on Food, Ivo Kustrak, then president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, stated that a special conference should be held to discuss the problems of the villages.

The same thing was said during recesses at the congress in Novi Sad last week. Why should a special congress be held on the problems of the village? Because individual agricultural producers hold about 83 percent of the total arable land, and about 90 percent of the entire livestock herd is in their flocks, yet we get only about 50 percent of surplus foodstuffs for the market from the private sector.

At an impromptu congressional press conference, we also heard the following detail: in the past 5 years about 9 billion dinars were invested in the private agricultural sector. That is the cost of a sugar plant of intermediate capacity, and about the amount needed for cost overruns to build an electric power plant.

Of the approximately 100 papers presented at the Second Congress at Food, only 2 dealt with problems of the village, and they only indirectly. For example, not a single one presented data on the number of associated agricultural workers in cooperatives. We looked for that fact for several days after the congress, and learned that of more than 2.5 million households, only 247,923 are associated in cooperatives. And even that fact is doubtful, since, for example, there are only 18,768 households that have attained rights to retirement insurance on the basis of their association in cooperatives. In reality, those households represent the true associated agricultural workers.

There are few cooperatives, not because the agricultural workers do not want to enter such associations, for they have known for a long time that as individuals they cannot have any strength at the marketplace, but rather because in many locations they are not permitted to form their own organizations. In some places, it is true, because of the fear that they might form some sort of "peasant party," but most frequently

some enforced monopolies are hidden behind such perceptions. Those monopolies are most often involved in commerce, and for them "cooperation" with agricultural workers represents merely additional income.

On the other hand, it is well known that all private shippers and all private cafe operators have retirement insurance. And thus those who provide services are much more privileged than those who produce, including the producers of food, about which we assert that it should become our black gold.

Therein lies one of the explanations as to why the villages are growing increasingly older and emptier, and why we have more than 600,000 hectares of arable land that no one is plowing.

All of that is well known, and yet we are constantly seeking a way to "transform" the village to socialism. In that desire, however, we insist that we do not lose sight of some of our imposed models into which we try to press them, as if the peasantry were an unnatural phenomenon in socialism. All of this stems from a fear that the wealthy peasant "kulaks" may turn into bloodsucking vampires. In this we forget that with the mentality of purchase requisition and collectivization, the provisions of association, based on the resolutions on personal labor as given in the Constitution, cannot be brought into being.

The poor villager, it is known, will never be able to "enter" into socialism, for only the producers of goods will be able to enter into socialism since only through goods can integration with the social sector be achieved. Yet the producer of goods cannot become a hoe or a stall with a few cows.

At the Congress Petar Stambolic spoke of this problem, along with others: "Ignoring the production capabilities of individual producers, and a sectarian attitude toward them in many environments, have limited the number of active producers of goods in that sector of our agriculture." Milan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, warned that it was not important to determine which form of association was more socialist and which less, but rather that we should leave the agricultural workers to organize in the manner that suits them best.

What is really happening in the village? That apparently is not clearly known by anyone, or else the truth is being withheld. That is probably the sources of so much speculation and of the great difference in views of particular problems. We only know that we have long since discarded the slogan "the land to the peasants" and that the peasants, it turns out, do not want the land. Nor do they want to be wealthy peasants "kulaks." They want to work in the cities for the pay of unskilled workers.

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